

A Full, Clear, and Authorised

ACCOUNT

of the LATE

CONSPIRACY in *Portugal*;

T H E

Horrid ATTEMPT upon the LIFE of his Most
FAITHFUL MAJESTY;

*Joseph King
of Portugal*

The real Manner of discovering the PLOT,

And the dreadful Execution of the CONSPIRATORS.

In a LETTER from a Minister of State in *Portugal*,
to the Envoy of a Foreign Court in *England*.

Translated from the Original PORTUGUESE.

With NOTES, by the TRANSLATOR.

Also a large INTRODUCTION,

C O N T A I N I N G

A full ACCOUNT of the KINGDOM of *Portugal*, its
GOVERNMENT, REVENUES, FORCES, RELIGION,
and of the GENIUS, MANNERS and CUSTOMS of
the Natives; an Entertaining HISTORY of *Portugal*,
and more particularly of the Rise of the present
ROYAL FAMILY.

A N D

A Representation of the Execution drawn upon the Spot.

L O N D O N :

Printed for ROBERT STEVENS, at *Pope's Head*, in *Pater-
Noster-Row*. M.DCC.LIX.

Estimated by ...

THOUGHT

47.
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888.



P R E F A C E.

TH E following Sheets contain the most authentick Information that can be obtained, of the real Motives for the late Conspiracy against, and of the horrid Attempt upon his Most Faithful Majesty, with whatever afterwards occurred in relation to that dreadful Affair, which now so much employs the Attention of the Publick.

TH E various Relations already published, seem to be rather the Fruits of wanton Imagination, than a real Knowledge of Facts: And, therefore, my noble Friend, who is well known for his generous Regard to this Country, permitted me to translate the following Letter, for the better Information thereof. If I have taken some Liberties in commenting upon the illustrious Writer of it, I hope neither my Patron will be offended, or the Reader think the worse of my Principles or Opinions.

The EDITOR.

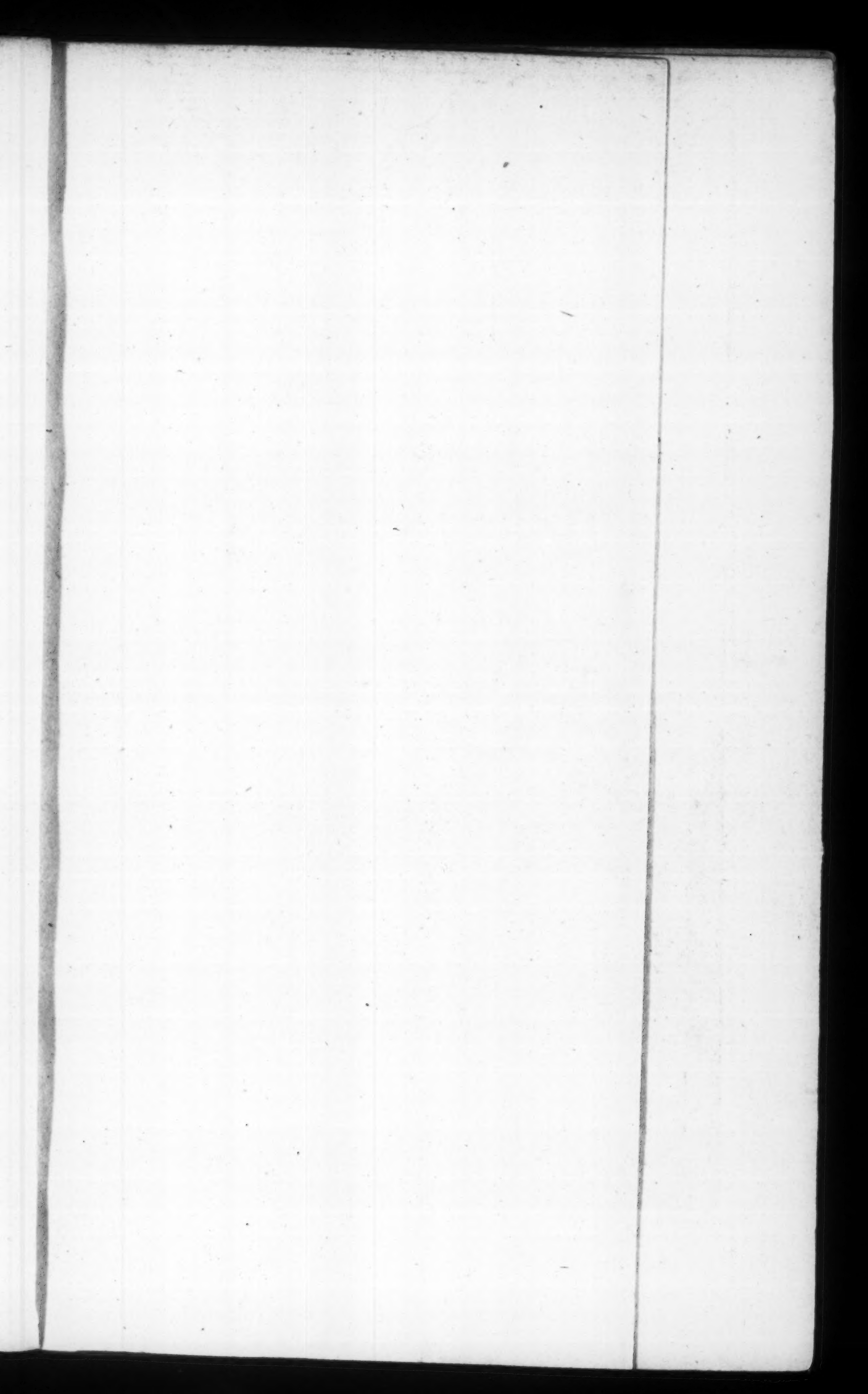
CONTENTS.

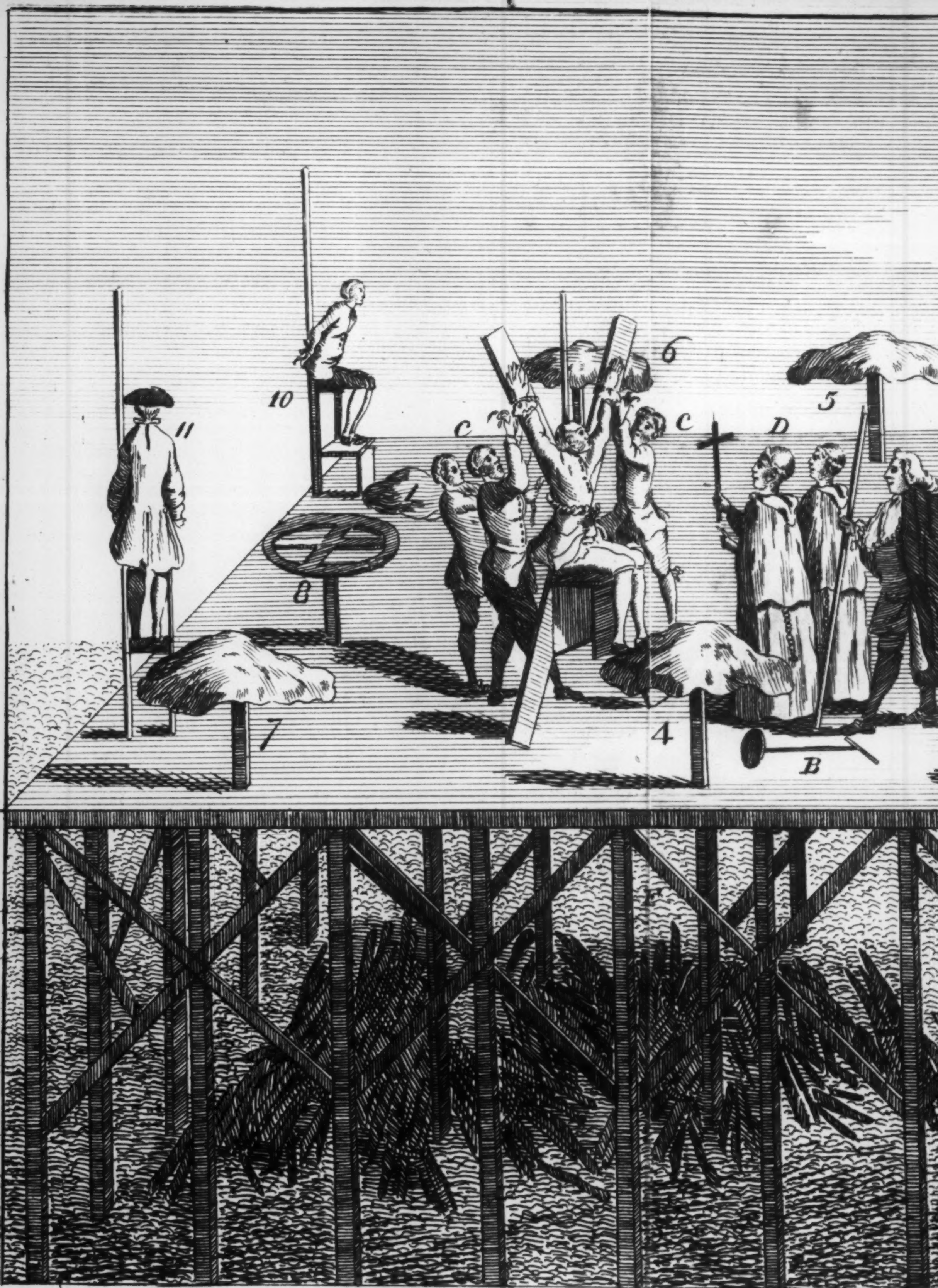
I NTRODUCTION	Page 9—49
Portugal Described	9—16
Portuguese Foreign Dominions	16—17
Government of Portugal	17
Revenues and Forces	18
Trade, Commerce	19
Religion	19—22
Present Royal Family	23
History of Portugal	23—36
Genius, Manners, and Customs of the Portuguese	36—41
Account of the Conspirators	44—47
A Letter from his Excellency Don *****	} 50—96
to the ***** of ***** Translated from the Portuguese	
Nature, and Rise of the Conspiracy	52—80
The horrid Assassination	80—84
Discovery of the Plot, and apprehending of the Conspirators	} 85—88
Trial and Execution of the Criminals	

REFERENCES to the PLATE.

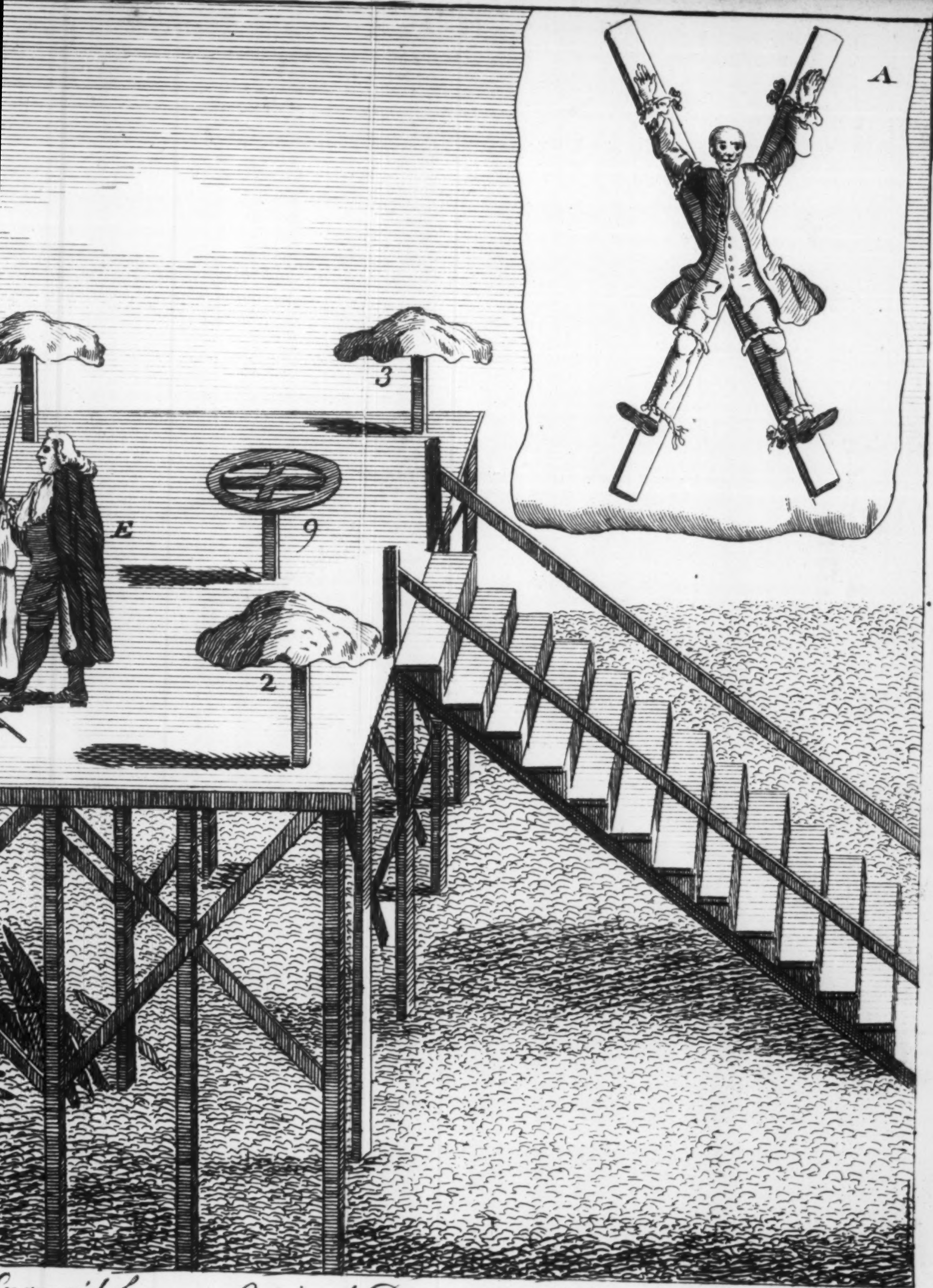
1. The Body of the Marchioness of Tavora.—2. The Body of her youngest Son.—3. The Count of Attouguia.—4. The young Marquis of Tavora.—5. The Body of Emanuel Alvarez.—6. The Body of John Michael.—7. Blaze Joseph Romeiro.—8. The Wheel on which the Body of the Marquis of Tavora was placed.—9. The Wheel on which the Body of the Duke of Aveiro was placed.—10. The Duke of Aveiro's Bravo fixed to his Stake.—11. The Effigy of another of the Duke's Bravos, who had escaped.—A The Marquis of Tavora, as fastened on the Cross on which his Limbs were broken alive.—B The Instrument of Iron with which the Criminals Limbs were broken.—CC The three Executioners.—D The two Friars, who attended.—E An Officer of Justice.

INTRO.





The manner of y^e Execution of y^e Conspirators at Lisbon Jan^{ry} 13th 1759 Engraved



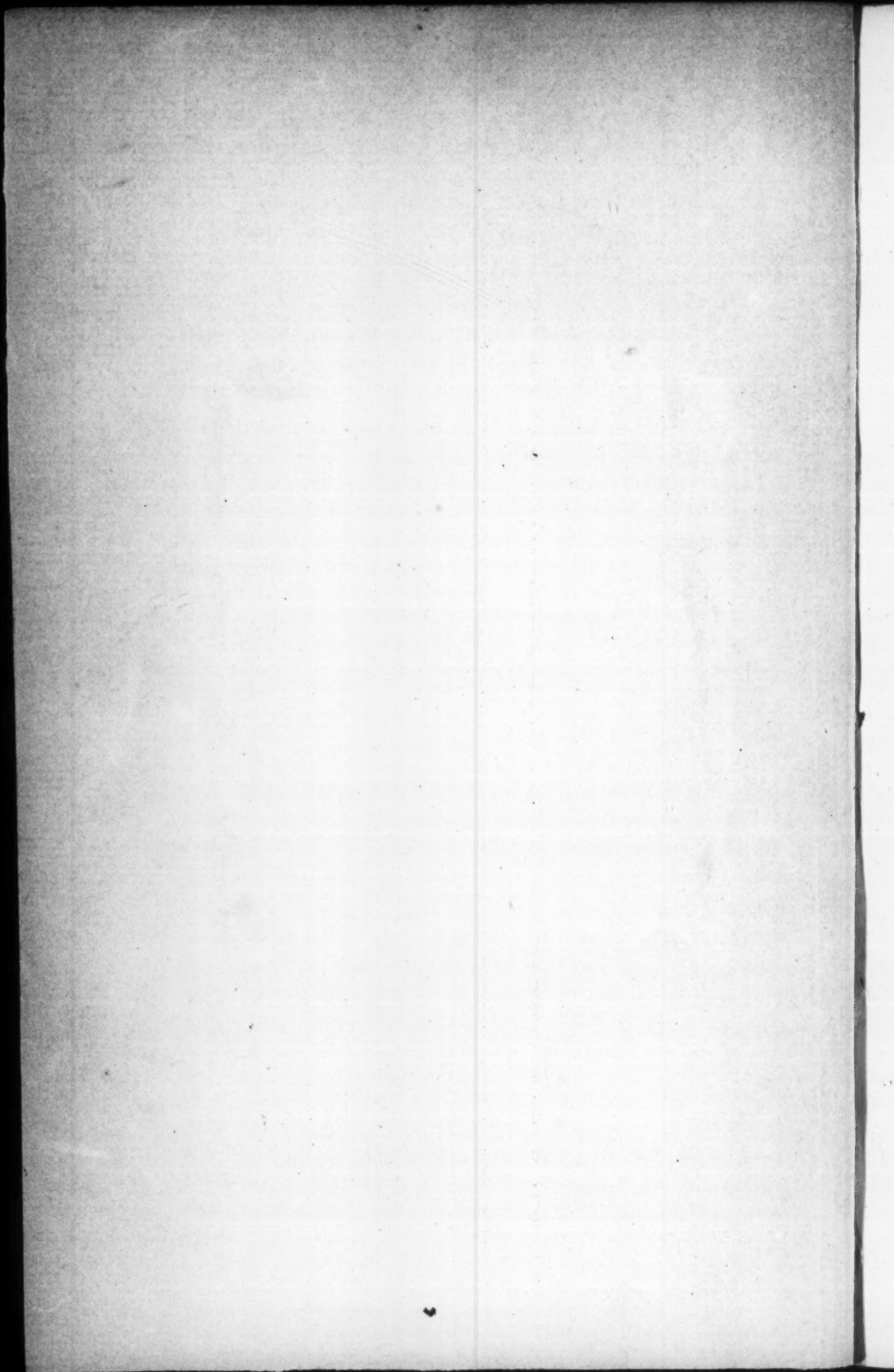
Engraved from an Original Drawing Made on the Spot.

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Extract of a letter from Lisbon, Dec. 22.

“ In the beginning of this month the famous Joseph Policarpe de Azevedo, formerly Valet de Chambre of the Duc d'Avero, died in the General Hospital here: He had fled as soon as he learnt that his master was arrested. This is the same Joseph Policarpe who was declared by sentence guilty of having fired at the King, as mentioned in the second volume of the life of the Marquis de Pombal. When this man was at the point of death he confessed to the priest who attended him in his last moments, that he was really guilty of the crime of which he had been accused, and intreated him to make his declaration public after his death, lest an innocent person should be accused of the fact. He added, that he had never removed from this city, and to gain a subsistence he sold writing ink about the streets, and no person ever recollected him.”

Morning Chronicle. Feb. 26. 1789.



INTRODUCTION.

PORTUGAL, is situated between the 7th and 10th Degrees of Western Longitude, and the 37th and 42d Degrees of North Latitude, and is the most westerly Kingdom of *Europe*. Its Boundary, on the North and East, is the Kingdom of *Spain*, of which it was anciently a Province, and on the West and South, the *Atlantick* Ocean; and it is not more than about 300 Miles in length and 100 in breadth.

If *Portugal* is not so fertile as *Spain*, in compensation of that defect, the Inhabitants are not tortured with the intense Heat that reigns in the latter; particularly on the Sea Coast, where they are gently fann'd by successive Sea Breezes; and tho' throughout the Country, some of the barrenest Mountains, appear and disgust the Eyes of the Stranger, yet towards their Bases, Vines are planted, which, crawling on every Side with a kind of wild Luxuriance, wonderfully cheer the Traveller's Sight with their agreeable Verdure. The Country does not produce Corn, sufficient for the Inhabitants Subsistence, for they are very frequently supplied from *England* and *Holland*; notwithstanding which, the Peasants and Country People, are forced to content themselves with *Indian* Corn, which is not to be praised, for any remarkable delicacy or fineness. Their Cattle are lean, owing to the nature and scarcity of their Pasturage, and the Flesh is far from being relishable to an *English* Palate. But this Soil produces an amazing Plenty of Olives, Oranges, Lemons, Chesnuts, Almonds, Figs and Raisins, and the generous Grape seems intended as a Recompence for the many Deficiencies *Portugal* labours under. The Air is generally

reckoned healthful, and is often tempered with refreshing Gales, and fruitful Showers.

The chief Rivers, that Water the Kingdom of *Portugal* with their Streams, are the *Tagus*, the *Guadiana*, the *Minho* and the *Douro*, which have all their rise in *Spain*, cross the Kingdom of *Portugal*, and discharge themselves into the *Atlantick* Ocean; the *Mondego*, which, rising on the Eastern Side of *Portugal*, runs West, and falls also into the *Atlantick*, as do three other Rivers, the *Vouga*, the *Lima*, and the *Cada*. The principal Bays and Harbours are those of *Lisbon*, *St. Ubes*, *Oporto* and *Lagos*. The most noted Capes or Promontories, are those of, 1. *St. Vincent*, which lies in 10° W. Long. and in $36^{\circ} : 55'$ of N. Lat. is the most S. Westerly Promontory of *Portugal*, and 25 Miles West of *Lagos*: 2. *Cape Espichel*: 3. *Cape Roxa*, or *Roxent*, commonly called the Rock of *Lisbon*, in Long. 10° W. and Lat. $38^{\circ} : 50'$ situated in the *Atlantick* Ocean, at the North Entrance of the River *Tagus*, and 22 Miles West of *Lisbon*; and 4. *Cape Mondego*.

Portugal contains Six Provinces, viz.

1. 2. *Entre Minhos Douro* and *Tralos Montes*, on the North.
3. 4. *Beira* and *Estremadura*, in the Middle; and
5. 6. *Entre Tayo* and *Guadiana*, commonly called *Alentejo* and *Algarva*, on the South.

Of each of these I shall say somewhat briefly.

The Province of *Entre Minhos Douro*, has the River *Minho* on the North, the *Douro* on the South, and the *Atlantick* Ocean on the West. The Cultivation of Vineyards is greatly encreased of late Years, in this Province, occasioned by the *English* having taken off such Quantities of their *Portugal* Wines, tho' the Vines are smaller than those of the southern Parts of the Kingdom. The chief Towns in this Province are *Oporto*,
Viana,

Viana, Braga, Caminha, Moncao, Ponte de Lima, Guimaraez and Amarante.

Port, Porto, or Oporto, formerly Portucale, stands on the Side of a craggy Mountain, the Foot of which is laved by the River *Douro*. It is about three Miles from the Mouth of the River. When Ships are in the Harbour, they have very good anchorage and commodious riding; but the Entrance is very difficult, by reason of the Rocks and Sands, which make a Bar that must be pass'd at high Water, and cannot be attempted without the Assistance of a coasting Pilot. The Streets are tolerably commodious and well paved; but to walk in them much is really excessively tiresome, by reason of the Inequalities, and frequent Ascents and Descents of the Ground the City stands upon. Ships lie here close to a fine Key, where they lade and unlade. The Inhabitants, exclusive of Merchants who repair here for Traffick, may be computed at 5600 or 6000 Souls. It is a Bishop's See, has an Academy for young Gentlemen to learn their Exercises, and one of the sovereign Courts here hold their Session. There, is also an Arsenal, Docks and Yards for fitting out Ships of War. The Town is naturally inaccessible by Sea, but on the land Side it is fortified only with an old Wall, some weak and almost ruinous Towers, and a small Fort with 4 Bastions.

Viana de Foz de Lima, is pleasantly situated on the Sea Coast, 36 Miles from *Oporto*, has a good Harbour, but of a difficult Entrance, and is adorned with some good Buildings. There is a Citadel, regularly fortified, at the Entrance of the Port, and it is now a Place of good Trade.

Braga, is an Antient City, the See of an Archbishop; stands about 15 Miles from the Ocean, Eastward, and 180 North of *Lisbon*. It has five

Parishes and contains about 3000 Families. The Buildings are more remarkable for their Antiquity, than for their Elegance. The Archbishop has a Sword, as well as a Cross carried before him, being temporal as well as spiritual Lord of the City and District. *Braga* is the Capital of the Province, and the Country about *Braga*, produces Corn, Wine and Fruit, and large Flocks of Sheep are fed in their plentiful Pastures.

The Province of *Tralos Montes*, besides its Capital *Braganza* the antient *Brigantium*, has the Towns of *Miranda de Douro*, *Chaves*, *Villa Real*, *Almeida*, and *Castel Rodrigo*.

Braganza is situated on a Plain, and divided into the old and new Towns, the former defended by antique and double Walls, and the latter has a Fort of some Strength, with four Bastions, to defend it. It may contain about 600 or 700 Families. It is also the Capital of the Dutchy of *Braganza*, the Patrimony of his present most faithful Majesty.

The Province of *Beira*, is extremely pleasant and beautifully planted with Vines and Olives, *Coimbra*, or *Conimbra*, the Capital, stands on an Eminence, on the North Side of the River *Mondego* at the Extremity of a beautiful Plain, 90 Miles North of *Lisbon* and 18 Miles from the Sea. It is the most celebrated University in the Kingdom, is a Bishop's See, and contains one of the Tribunals of the Inquisition. In it are seven Parishes, five Monasteries, four Nunneries, 16 Colleges, a House of Mercy, and an Hospital. The Inhabitants amount to about 5000 Families. The most remarkable Fabrick here is the Bridge, built of Stone, which has 29 Arches. There are two rows of Arches, one above another, which form a covered Way, thro' which one passes without being expos'd to the Weather. The Jesuits College,

College, Aqueduct, and some of the Churches are admired, but the Town itself cannot boast of much elegance.

The great Towns in the Province of *Estremadura*, besides *Lisbon*, the Capital of the Kingdom and Province, are *Setubal*, or *St. Ubes*, *Almada*, *Benevento*, *Salvaterra*, *Mugen*, *Tomar*, *Pendragon*, *Leiria*, *Alcobaca*, *Peniche*, *Santaren* and *Alanguer*.

Lisbon is seated on the ascent of a Hill, within the mouth of the *Tagus*, and extends along the North Shore thereof, in the form of a Crescent. It is about nine Miles East from the Ocean. *Lisbon* is in length about six Miles; but the breadth is very unequal, and tho' it affords a most delightful Prospect from the Harbour, yet the Spectator finds himself greatly deceived when he enters the City, the Streets being extremely narrow and steep. Before the late Calamity, it was computed there were 30,000 Houses in this City, and 200,000 Inhabitants. It is surrounded by an old Wall and Towers, and has a Castle on a Hill, which commands the Place, but which would be of very little Defence in Case of an Attack. There were in it 40 Parish Churches, and 40 Monasteries and Nunneries. The Square before the Palace, was the finest in *Lisbon*; the Palace formed one Side of it, another Side ran along the River, and was supported by a Wall, and on the opposite Side were a Range of fine Buildings. From this charming Place you have a delightful Prospect of the River, where large Fleets are constantly riding at Anchor, and great Numbers of Ships going in, and sailing out. On this Spot they celebrate their Bull-Feasts, and this is the fatal Place, where the infernal Inquisition, put to Death their unfortunate Victims, at which Times the ignorant, superstitious Populace will shout and exult, as if it were the most signal Rejoicing.

ing. The King's Palace was an Irregular Pile, and not greatly Admired. The Houses of the Nobility were grand Structures, of hewn Stone, with Yards and Gardens; but those of the Citizens old, and very ill contrived, with Windows of Lattice. The Streets lying upon a Descent, is a kind of Advantage; because, as is customary at *Edinburgh* and *Madrid*, in the Night Time all manner of Filth is thrown into them. The *Dominicans* Church shone with Gold, Silver and precious Relicks, and, over the Door, were the Names of all those who had been burnt by the Inquisition. The *Santa Casa* or Palace of the Inquisition, as well as the Convent of the *Dominicans* are adjoining. The dreadful Nature and Proceedings of that vile Tribunal, are too well known to need Description. The entrance of the Harbour of *Lisbon* is hazardous and requires a Pilot; but, when in it, Ships ride very securely, covered by the Hills on one Side, and by the opposite high Banks on the other. This Port has more Foreign Traffick, than any in *Europe*, save *London* and *Amsterdam*, and the *English* have generally fifty or sixty Sail in the Harbour at a time. The Palace of *Alcantara*, lies a Mile West of *Lisbon*, is a magnificent Structure, and much admired for its fine Gardens. The delightful Country about it, the Grottos, Fountains and Cascades; the Brooks and Canals, whose borders shone with Flowers of various Dyes; the Orange and Citron Trees, which perfumed the Air, made it an earthly Paradise. *Belem*, or *Bethlehem*, is the Name of a Town, a Monastery and a Fort, which latter the Ships are obliged to salute, shew their Discharges from the Custom-House at, &c. It is a royal Garrison, and the upper Stories are Prisons for state Criminals. The Village of *Cascaes*, lies six Miles below *Belem*, before which is a Road, that Ships fre-

frequently Anchor in. The two Channels of the *Tagus*, which all Ships enter, are defended by two strong Forts. Thus stood this opulent City, this Seat of Riches, Ignorance, Superstition and Persecution, before the late terrible Earthquake of Nov. 1755, which, with its attendant Flames, in a manner ruined and laid waste the City of *Lisbon*, which may be imagined, at present, to yield a Prospect of tottering Ruins, defaced Structures, and Temporary Buildings, run up for the immediate Service of its remaining Inhabitants, and those who have since resorted thither.

The Province of *Alentejo*, contains, besides its Capital *Ebora*, the Towns of *Estremos*, *Elvas*, *Campo Major*, *Aronches*, *Portalegre*, *Olivenza*, *Villa Viciosa*, *Moura*, *Serpa*, *Mertola*, *Beja*, *Portel*, *Viana*, *Alcazar de Sal*, *St. Jago de Cacem*, and *Sines*.

Ebora is about 60 Miles S. E. of *Lisbon*, it is surrounded by an old Wall and Towers, and contains about 4000 Inhabitants. The Mountains and Vallies about it are exceeding fruitful, and the Mountains contain some silver Mines.

Estremos, is about 20 Miles N. E. of *Ebora*. It contains about 2000 Inhabitants.

Elvas is 24 Miles to the Eastward of *Estremos*, and being only six Miles from the *Spanish* Frontier of *Estremadura*, is very strongly fortified, and defended by a Castle all built of hewn Stone. The Town is situated on a Hill. It contains between 2000 and 3000 Inhabitants. There is a Cistern at *Elvas* so large, that it will hold Water sufficient for the Inhabitants for six Months. It is every Way one of the strongest Fortresses in the Kingdom.

The Province of *Algarva*, contains the Towns of *Faro*, *Lagos*, *Castro*, *Marin*, *Tavila*, *Silves*, *Villa Nova de Portimao*, *Albor* and *Sagrez*.

Faro

Faro is a considerable Port Town, strong and situated upon the Ocean, in a Bay between *Cape St. Vincent* and the Mouth of the *Guadiana*. It is defended by a Castle, and several other Works. It contains about 2000 Inhabitants, most of whom employ themselves in fishing.

Lagos stands on a noble Bay in the Ocean, about 15 Miles from *Cape St. Vincent* to the Eastward. There are here about 2000 Inhabitants, mostly, also, employed in the Fishery.

The Islands of the *Azores*, *Tercera*, or the *Western* Islands, which are subject to the *Portuguese*, are in Number nine, lying between the 36th and 40th Degrees of Latitude, and between the 23^d and 32^d Degrees of Western Longitude, 300 Leagues Westward of *Portugal*. They are, *St. Michael's*, *St. Mary's*, *Tercera*, *Gratiosa*, *St. George's*, *Pico*, *Fayal*, *Flores* and *Corvo*. They produce Plenty of Corn, Fruits, Cattle, Fish and Fowl, and a thin Sort of Wine. *Tercera* has a tolerable good Harbour, and is the Seat of the Governor; its chief Town *Angra*.

The *Madeiras* lie in 16° of West Longitude and between 32° and 33° of North Latitude, in the *Atlantick* Ocean, 300 Miles North of the *Canary* Islands. The largest, called *Madeira*, is about 120 Miles in Circumference, and produces prodigious Quantities of a well known and excellent Wine, which keeps best in the hottest Weather, and hottest Climates. The other Islands are very small, and produce little Wine. They were planted by the *Portuguese* in 1425.

The *Portuguese* have numerous Settlements in *Asia*, even from the *Cape of Good Hope* to *China*, the principal whereof is *Goa*, the Seat of their Viceroy of the *Indies*. *Goa* is a great, strong City and Sea Port, situated in an Island eight Miles from the Mouth of the River *Mandona*, in the King-

Kingdom of *Decan*, on the *Malabar Coast*. It has several Times defended itself against the *Dutch* and the Natives.

In *Africa* the *Portuguese* have several Factories, and they are Sovereigns of the *Cape Verd Islands*, &c.

In *America*, the *Portuguese* possess that extensive maritime Country called *Brazil*, which extends from the River *Amazon*, under the Equator, to the River *La Plata*, in 35 Degrees South Latitude, being upwards of 3000 Miles long, from North to South, but not above 200 Miles wide. From this Country the King of *Portugal* receives the greatest Part of his Revenue, the Produce of its Mines being immense.

Portugal is an absolute Monarchy, and the Crown is hereditary; the *Cortes*, or three Estates have long ago bartered their Share in the Legislature, or been forcibly robbed of it. A Female (it is a Maxim) cannot transfer the Succession to a foreign Prince by Marriage. The Titles of the King of *Portugal* are, *King of Portugal and the Algarves*; *Lord of Guinea, and of the Navigation, Conquest and Commerce of Ethiopia, Arabia, Persia, India, Brazil*, &c. And in the Year 1748, the Pope added to his Titles, that of *Most Faithful Majesty*. The Laws are contained in three Volumes in *Duodecimo*, formed principally upon the Civil Law and Custom immemorial.

The King of *Portugal*, as to his Strength and Importance, may be said to be the weakest of all the maritime Powers at Sea; nor are his Land Forces either very numerous or very well disciplined: So that, was it not for his being a great Factor, as it were, for the rest of *Europe*, *Portugal* would long since have been swallowed up by its more potent Neighbour the *Spaniard*.

The annual Revenues of the Crown are computed at 3 Millions Sterling, since the Discovery of the rich

Brazil Mines. The Duties on Goods which are very high, are farmed out every three Years. The Duty on Snuff alone, amounts to 50000 Crowns a Year. The King has a considerable Duty from every Order of Knights, of which he is Grand Master, and he has considerable Sums for certain Bulls, by the Pope's Permission. The Burden of Taxes very moderately affects the Nobility.

The *Portuguese* export Red and White Port Wines, Oranges, Lemons, Citrons, and various other Fruits, Salt, &c. all their own Produce. They also export the Produce of their Settlements in *Europe*, *Asia*, *Africa*, and *America*; of which those of *Brazil* are the most considerable, viz. Sugar, Tobacco, Rum, Cotton, Indigo, Hides, Train-Oil, Dying-Woods, Drugs, and amazing Treasures of Gold, Silver, and Diamonds. By this means, though the weakest, they may be said to be the richest People in the World; yet as they have few Manufactures, they import all or most of their Cloathing, Furniture, &c. which occasions the Balance of Trade to be much in the Favour of the Nations that chiefly trade to *Portugal*. In short, like their Neighbours the *Spaniards*, they are rich, but proud, ignorant and indolent, and thence are abject Slaves at home, and absolutely obliged, for their very Existence, to their Weakness, and the Benefits other Countries reap from their Riches and their Vices.

The Golden Coins of *Portugal* are,

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
The Moeda, or Moidore, value	—	0	13 6
The Double Moeda	—	—	1 7 0
Johannes's	—	—	3 12 0
Half Quarter Pieces, &c. in Proportion.			

Silver

Silver Coins.

		<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
The Crusado, or Silver Ducat	—	0	2	10
The Patack, or Patagon	—	0	3	4

Accounts are kept in Reas, an imaginary Coin.
1000 Reas make one Milrea. A Crusado of Silver is 480 Reas.

The Religion professed in *Portugal*, is that of the *Romish* Church, and it is practised no where with such Grossness of Ignorance and Superstition, as in this Kingdom: Infomuch that Morality is entirely subservient to the Dictates and Decrees of the Church, and a false Devotion and implicit Faith supply the Place of Christianity, Humanity, and even of common Honesty. To see a Set of People resort seven or eight Times a Day to their Churches and Chapels; wearing an Image of the blessed Virgin, and tormenting and afflicting themselves with Fasts and Penances; in the holy Week before Easter, some fastening themselves to Crosses, in their Shirts, with extended Arms, in Imitation of our Saviour; others walking over Rocks and Mountains, to some distant Shrine, barefooted, to perform their Devotions; eating nothing in Lent, but the Entrails of Beasts, where Fish is not to be got, and also every *Wednesday* and *Friday*: Who would not, I say, expect that People so humble, so devout, so contrite, were generally to be found in the Practice of every christian Virtue. Instead of which, no where in the World, can there be discovered such an universal Depravity of Manners, such a Want of every worthy Principle that should adorn the human Soul. This, as evident a Proof as any that can be produced, that the *Romish* Superstition is the grand Corruption of that pure and undefiled Religion,

ligion, which breaths nothing but Peace and Good-Will towards all Mankind, and inspires the most exalted private Virtue and publick Benevolence.

At the holy Season, you walk no where in the Streets, but you find Priests and Friars endeavouring to excite the Passions of their Auditors, by Images and Representations suited to their gross Imaginations. He who can make them weep fastest, is applauded as the best Preacher, and there is not the least Application made to their Reason or Understanding.

Solemn Processions are frequent among them ; but the most considerable is that on *Good-Friday*, " When," says *Salmon* *, " all the Religious Orders attend with the Members of the several Tribunals, Councils, and Companies of Tradesmen in their Cities, and even the King himself sometimes, attended by all his Court, with Wax-Torches in their Hands. The Nobility, and Persons of Distinction, are followed by their Servants with lighted Flambeaux ; every thing has a mournful Air ; the King's Guards have their Arms and Drums covered with Black, and beat a dead March, as at the Funeral of some General ; Trumpets and other musical Instruments sound dismally, and all the Colours and Crosses are covered with black Crape ; Machines and Pageants are erected, whereon all the Parts of our Saviour's Passion are represented : True Penitents, in these Processions, lash and cut themselves unmercifully, hoping to take Heaven by this holy Violence on themselves ; while others, it is said, are no less severe on their naked Bodies, to shew their Passion for their Mistresses, all the Ladies in the Place standing in the Balconies to see the Pro-

* Universal Traveller, Vol. II. p. 319.

cession:

cession : But this is such a Piece of Gallantry as I believe was scarce ever heard of in a Protestant Country. There are other Penitents who drag heavy Crosses after them, and perform other grievous Penances, and these People of Quality masked, and attended by their Servants likewise masked, who support and assist them in their dolorous Passage ; for some, it is said, have lost their Lives by over-acting their Parts. Nor is it uncommon to begin these Exercises a Fortnight or three Weeks before *Easter*, and continue them every *Wednesday* and *Friday*, at least, till that Festival. The Ladies of *Lisbon* will be offended if the Men seem to favour themselves, and do not observe the Blood follow the Whip : For the Devotion of these Gentlemen, whether it be directed to Heaven, or their Mistresses, is supposed to be proportionable to the Wounds and Lashes they receive from their own Hands. These are the Exercises of the devout *Spaniards* and *Portuguese* on Days of Fasting and Humiliation ; but on great Festivals, and rejoicing Days, the Scene is very different ; for then they expose the richest Shrines, and all the Treasures of their Churches to publick View : They are drest in their best Habits, and their People play upon musical Instruments, and dance in the Processions, and before their Images, but here also in the hottest Weather, when the Sun shines out in its full Brightness, they carry lighted Torches in their Hands, which together with the Sun Beams over their Heads, almost melt the superstitious Crowd. The Balconies and Windows are hung with Tapestry, &c. and the Ladies, dressed in their richest Cloathes and Jewels, are permitted to stand and see the Procession, without a Lattice before them ; and upon these Occasions it is, that the young Inamoratoes of both Sexes have an Opportunity of shewing

shewing themselves, and discovering their Passion to the greatest Advantage; for as has been intimated already, *Venus* and *Cupid*, in these hot Countries, seem to have as many Adorers as any Saint among them, many of them frequenting their Churches and Processions chiefly to have an Opportunity of carrying on their Amours.

The King by a Grant of the Pope, nominates to all Archbishopricks and Bishopricks, there being three of the former, *viz.* Those of *Lisbon*, *Braga*, and *Ebora*, and ten of the latter in *Portugal*. The Inquisition that well known, that Diabolical, unchristian Institution reigns here with almost uncontrollable Authority, and prevents the *Portuguese* from becoming either better or wiser. No Subject is exempted from the Jurisdiction of this cruel Tribunal, and the Methods of Caption by, and their after Proceedings, are directly calculated to overcome all Sense of Conscience, Honour or Generosity; and, in the Burning of a profess'd Heretic, so much Cruelty, such inhuman Torture is practised, as must for ever raise Detestation, in the Minds of all such as have the least Tincture of Tendernefs for their Fellow-Creatures. The Universities in *Portugal* are three, *viz.* *Lisbon*, *Ebora* and *Coimbra*: There is a Patriarch at *Lisbon*, superior to the Archbishops and Bishops.

Before I enter upon the *Portuguese* History, I shall give my Readers, a Chronological Table of their Kings.

Kings of Portugal.

1. <i>Alphonfus</i> , or <i>Alonso</i> , began to Reign	5. <i>Alphonfus</i> III.	1260
	6. <i>Dionysius</i>	1279
	7. <i>Alphonfus</i> IV.	1325
2. <i>Sancho</i>	8. <i>Peter</i>	1357
3. <i>Alphonfus</i> II.	9. <i>Ferdinand</i>	1368
4. <i>Sancho</i> II.	10. <i>John</i>	1385
	11. <i>Edward</i>	

11. Edward	1433	19. Philip II. of Portugal	1598
12. Alphonfus V.	1438	20. Philip III.	1621
13. John II.	1481	21. John IV.	1640
14. Emanuel	1495	22. Alphonfus VI.	1656
15. John III.	1521	23. Pedro, or Peter II.	1683
16. Sebastian	1557	24. John V.	1706
17. Henry	1578	25. Joseph	1750
18. Philip II. of Spain	1580		

The present Royal Family of Portugal, are, Don Joseph, of Braganza, King of Portugal, Son of John V. who was born on the 6th of June, 1714. On January 9, 1728-9, he was married to Mary Anne Victoria, Infanta of Spain. This Princess had been Married before, at four Years of Age, to the present King of France; but to the great Mortification of Spanish Pride, sent Home again by the then Regent, the Duke of Orleans. They have the following Issue.

Donna Maria, Princess of Beira, born Dec. 17, 1734.

Donna Maria Anna, born Oct. 8, 1736.

Donna Maria Francisca, born Dec. 21, 1739.

Donna Maria Francisca Benedictina, born July 25, 1746.

Don Pedro, the King's Brother, was born Jan. 5, 1717.

Don Antonio, Uncle to the King, was born Mar. 15, 1694.

Don Emanuel, another Uncle, was born August 3, 1697.

Portugal being once a Province of Spain, its History is blended with that of Spain, till it was recovered from the Moors by Alonfo VI. King of Leon and Castile, in 1093. Prince Henry a younger Son of Robert Duke of Burgundy, amongst other noble Volunteers, assisted him in the expulsion of those

those Infidels, and was rewarded by *Alonso* with his natural Daughter *Theresa*, for a Wife; who also created him Earl of *Portugal*, or rather of its northern Provinces, then subdued, with a Grant of of the rest as soon as they should be recovered from the *Moors*. *Henry* was succeeded by his Son *Alphonso*, who subdued the southern Provinces and assumed the Title of King of *Portugal*. *Alphonso* III. who came to the Crown in 1223, married the natural Daughter of *Alphonso* X. King of *Castile*, and had with her the Province of *Algarve*, as her Dower. This Race of Kings expired in the Person of *Peter*, whose natural Son *John* was elected to the Throne, in 1385. *John* II. projected the Discovery of a Way to the *East-Indies* round the *Cape of Good Hope*, and the Castle of *Del Mina* was built by his Orders, to secure the Possession of the Coast of *Guinea*. He was succeeded by his Cousin *Emanuel*, in 1495. It was in this Reign, the most glorious of the *Portuguese* Annals, that their Fleets arrived first in *India*, and supplied this Part of the World with the Riches and rare Commodities of that Country, which before this Time were brought to *Europe* by the *Venetians*, *Genoese*, *Pisans*, and others in the *Mediterranean*, by the way of *Egypt* and the *Levant*. In his Time, *Brazil*, in *South America* was planted, as well as the East Coast of *Africa*, and the Treasures that thence flowed into the Kingdom, made his Reign the *Golden Age* of *Portugal*. He was succeeded by his Son *John* III. in 1521, who extended the *Portuguese* Conquests and Settlements in *Asia*, *Africa*, and *America*, and sent Numbers of Missionaries out, to *China*, *India*, *Africa* and the *Brazils*, to propagate the Christian (*Romish*) Religion. He restored Learning, Arts and Sciences at Home, and in every thing approved himself a worthy Successor of his illustrious

ous Father. *John* died in 1557, and was succeeded by his Grandson, *Don Sebastian*, then only three Years of Age, his Uncle, Cardinal *Henry* taking upon him the Administration during his Minority. *Sebastian* was but just come of Age, when he was sued to by *Muley Mahomet*, King of *Morocco*, for his Aid against *Muley Moloc* his Nephew, who after deposing him, had usurped his Throne. *Sebastian*, whose Mind was of the most heroick Cast, immediately assembled an Army, and, attended by great Numbers of his Nobility, all emulous of Glory, and passing over to *Africa*, joined *Muley Mahomet* his Ally. They, for some Time, delayed trying the Fortune of a general Engagement, and kept, strongly intrenched, near the Sea Shore; but *Muley Moloc*, who was a skilful General, at length, by seeming to retire, and to be fearful of the Consequences of a Battle, drew *Sebastian* further up the Country, who followed the wiley, retreating Enemy with all the Confidence of gaining a Victory, and terminating, by one Blow, a War he had engaged in with so much Imprudence, yet Generosity and Bravery. *Sebastian* at the Head of 13,000 *Portuguese*, was soon attacked by 40,000 Horse and some few Infantry, with which *Muley Moloc* endeavoured to hem him in, on all Sides. At the Beginning of this Engagement, the *Portuguese* Infantry defeated the *Moorish* Foot; but the *Moorish* Horse were not to be broken, notwithstanding the Efforts of *Sebastian* and the Bravery of his little Army. In short, hemmed in by this veteran Cavalry on every Side, the *Portuguese* Cavalry was driven back on their Infantry, whom they trampled under Feet, and spread every where Disorder, Fear, and Confusion. The Infidels fell in upon them Sword in hand, and made a dreadful Carnage. The imprudent *Sebastian* was slain, but it is not certain whether he

was killed in the Fight, or the Pursuit. *Muley Moloc*, died also, in the Beginning of the Engagement of a violent Fever, that had before exhausted his Strength without abating his Courage, and his Rival *Muley Mahomet* crossing a River, in his Flight, was drowned. The Flower of the *Portuguese* Nobility accompanied their Monarch in his Death, and a Day so memorably unfortunate, will scarce ever be forgotten by that Nation.

Cardinal *Henry*, Uncle to *Sebastian*, succeeded him, being the last Male of his Family. He was upwards of sixty Years of Age, a Priest and very infirm; so that his Death being an Event very probably not far off, his whole Reign was troubled with the Cabals of the several Pretenders to the Crown, amongst whom the two principal were *Philip II.* of *Spain*, and *Catherine* of *Portugal*, the Wife of *Don James*, Duke of *Braganza*. *Philip* was Son to the Infanta *Isabella*, who was the eldest Daughter of King *Emanuel*, and when his being a Foreigner was objected, he denied the Fact, because *Portugal* and *Castile* had often been under one Sovereign. The Dutcheß of *Braganza's* Title, however, was much clearer; she was Daughter of *Edward*, the second Son of the same King *Emanuel*, and therefore had an undoubted Right to succeed before the Son of *Edward's* Sister. *Henry* reigned but seventeen Months, and *Philip* willing to decide the Question of the Succession, by a readier Way than a tedious Discussion of his Claim, sent the Duke of *Alva*, at the Head of a considerable Army, who soon overran the Kingdom, and reduced it to the Obedience of *Philip*, meeting with very little Resistance, so divided were the *Portuguese*, except from *Anthony*, the Grand Prior, natural Son of King *John*, whom the common People had set up as King. He

was

was defeated in two Battles, which fixed the Dominion of *Philip*, upon a firm Basis. His Son *Philip* III. and his Grandson *Philip* IV. successively became, after him, Tyrants of *Portugal*: For that poor Kingdom was, by all the three *Spanish* Monarchs, treated, in every Respect, like a conquered Country, and a Province of *Spain*. All Generosity of Spirit; all Sense of Freedom, seemed to be extinct in the harrassed *Portuguese*; the Nobles were afraid of displaying their Grandeur or Riches, for fear of exciting the Jealousy and Avarice of the *Spanish* Ministry; the Gentry immured themselves at their Country Houses, and the People in general groaned under the Load of enormous Taxes. *Olivarez*, first Minister of *Philip* IV. removed the Nobility from all Places of Trust, by which, and by impoverishing the People, and sending the Youth abroad into foreign Wars, he made no doubt he should secure the Kingdom of *Portugal* to *Spain*, so firmly, that it would never attempt to revolt. But carrying his Oppressions to an intolerable Height, depressed as the *Portuguese* were, they found Means to free themselves from their worse than *Egyptian* Bondage. The *Spaniards*, very fortunately for their Vassals, were, about this Time, weakened by a long War with *France*, and the *Catalan* Revolt. All Eyes were fixed upon Don *John*, Duke of *Braganza*, the next in Blood to their former Princes; and though he himself was not over ambitious, and beside was a timid and wary Prince, his Elevation to the Throne, and the Expulsion of the *Spaniards* were brought about with great Facility, by the Skill and Address of his Friends. It was in the Year 1640, when *Margaret* of *Savoy*, Dutches of *Mantua* was in *Portugal*, with the Title of Vice-Queen; but when *Vasconcellos*, a *Portuguese* in the *Spanish* Interest, and a Creature

of *Olivarez*, being Secretary of State, ruled, in her Name, with uncontrolled Authority, and made the Yoke of Bondage still more severely felt by his Countrymen, from the unnatural Hand, that inflicted their Miseries : It was in this memorable Year, I say, that some new Impositions being laid upon the Inhabitants of *Evora*, they rose in a tumultuous Manner, driven by meer Despair, exclaimed against the *Spanish* Government, and declared they would die to procure the Throne for their beloved Duke of *Braganza*. This greatly alarmed the *Spanish* Ministry, who now began to see their Error, in suffering a Prince of his Pretensions to live in the Heart of a Country which had been so lately conquered. *Olivarez*, therefore, practised every Art to persuade and lay him under a Necessity to repair to *Madrid*, by proposing several Advantages and Honours for him, and even remitting Money to bear his Expences, when the cautious Duke, amongst other Excuses, urged, his Inability to take that Journey, in a Manner befitting his Rank, from the Scantiness of his Finances. But before we proceed farther, it may not be amiss, from *Vertot*, to give the Character of this Prince, who seemed designed by Providence to restore the Blessings of Liberty to his Country. "His Humour," says he, "was agreeable, and the chief thing he consulted was his Ease. He was a Man rather of sound Sense than of quick Wit. He could easily make himself Master of any Business to which he applied his Mind ; but then he never cared much for the Trouble of it. Don *Theodosius*, his Father, was of a fiery and passionate Temper, and had infused into his Son's Mind an hereditary Aversion to the *Spaniards*, who had usurped a Crown that of Right belong'd to him ; to swell his Mind with the Ambition of repossessing himself of a
Throne,

Throne, which his Ancestors had been unjustly deprived of; and to fill his Soul with all the Courage that would be necessary for the carrying on of so great a Design; he imbibed as much of his Father's Sentiments as were consistent with so mild and easy a Temper. He contented himself with the distant Prospect of a Crown, nor would for an Uncertainty venture the Quiet of his Life, and a Fortune which was already greater than was well consistent with the Condition of a Subject. Had he been precisely what his Father wished him, he had never been fit for the great Design; for *Olivarez* had him observed so strictly, that had his easy Manner of living, proceeded from any Thing but natural Inclination, it had certainly been discovered, and the Discovery had proved fatal both to his Life and Fortune. Had he been the most refined Politician, he could never have lived in a manner less capable of giving Suspicion. His Birth, his Riches, his Title to the Crown, were not criminal in themselves, but became so by the Law of Policy. He therefore chose this Way of Living, prompted as well by Nature as by Reason. It would have been a Crime to be formidable, he must, therefore, take Care not to appear so. At his Seat, nothing but Hunting and other rural Diversions were thought of. The Brightness of his Parts could not make the *Spaniards* apprehend any bold Undertaking; but the Solidity of his Understanding made the *Portuguese* promise themselves the Enjoyment of mild and easy King, provided he could be raised to the Throne."

Olivarez, more and more alarmed at the Duke's repeated Excuses, began, in reality, to think he was consulting Measures detrimental to his Master's Interest; but knowing the Love the *Portuguese* bore him, would not use Force, to bring him

him to *Madrid*, contenting himself with a political Scheme which he did not doubt would answer his Purpose.

The *French* Fleet had been seen off the Coast of *Portugal*; he therefore, pretending 'twas necessary to have Troops on Foot to oppose their attempts, sent the Duke a Commission of General, with unlimited Authority over the Towns, Garrisons and Maritime Forces, and in short, with an Air of the utmost Confidence, seem'd to have put all *Portugal* under his Command. This was intended to Intoxicate the Duke, and to lull him asleep. Mean time, he gave private Orders to the *Spanish* Admiral, that when the Duke should visit any of the Ports, he should put in, as if driven by stress of Weather, invite him on Board, and then set sail, and bring him directly into *Spain*. This fine spun contrivance, however prov'd abortive, by the Shipwreck of part of the Fleet, and the dispersion of the rest, so that they never made the Coast of *Portugal*. *Olivarez* not discourag'd, bestow'd new marks of Confidence on him, ordering him to visit all the Fortresses in the Kingdom, and to report the State of them, and remitted him a large Sum to defray the Expences of his Tour. He sent, at the same Time, orders to the Governors of those Places, that upon any favourable Opportunity they should secure the Duke's Person, and forthwith convey him into *Spain*. The Duke, from this great Confidence reposed in him, very naturally suspected some Treachery was intended, and therefore wrote Letters full of Acknowledgement to *Olivarez*; put his Friends into all vacant Places of Trust, employ'd part of the *Spanish* Money in gaining new Creatures, and never visited any Fort without such a crowd of Attendants, as made it impossible for
the

the Governors to execute their Orders; and, in short, began now to pave the Way for ascending the Throne. He did every thing to Ingratiate himself with the People and the Army. *Pinto Ribeiro* Comptroller of his Household, an artful, diligent and watchful Man, and form'd by Nature for great Designs, became the principal Agent in the now projecting Revolution: He manag'd so cunningly, with all such as were disaffected to the present Government, that, without bringing his Master's Name in question, and seeming to do and say every thing as from himself, the good Friend of *Portugal* and the Patriot, he work'd so upon all Ranks, that he soon brought a sufficient number of able hands into a Conspiracy to raise the Duke to the Throne. Amongst these were the Archbishop of *Lisbon*, *Don Miguel d'Almeida*, *Don Antonio d'Almeida*, *Don Lewis* his Son, *Don Lewis d'Acugna*, *Mello* Lord Ranger, *Don George*, his Brother, *Pedro Mendoza*, *Don Roderigo de Saa*, and many other Noble Personages, who mourn'd over the Calamities of their Country.

Three of these Worthy *Portuguese* were deputed to offer the Duke the Throne, and they represented to him all the Reasons in favour of their Design, and the facility with which it might be put in Execution. He hesitated but, at length, answered them in a manner neither to lessen or encrease their Hopes. The Deputies, by the Duke's manner of Speech and Behaviour, found he would not engage in their Plot, without a certain prospect of its succeeding, and that he would only give his consent to the Execution thereof, whenever it should be ripe for it. In this Crisis of Affairs, the Duke consulted his Wife, a Princess of great Spirit, of the Family of *Medina Sidonia*, whose advice determined him. "She ask'd him," says *Vertot*, "Whether, in case the *Portuguese* accepting his
denial

denial of the Crown, should resolve to make themselves a Republick, he would side with them, or with the King of *Spain*? He reply'd, undoubtedly with his Countrymen, for whose Liberty he would willingly venture his Life. And why can you not do for your own sake, answered She, what you would do as a Member of the Commonwealth"? After this She urged his undoubted Right to the Crown; that *Portugal* was reduced to so miserable a State by the *Castilians*, that it was inconsistent with the Honour of a Man of his Quality, to be an idle Looker on; that his Children would reproach, and their Posterity curse his Memory, for neglecting so fair an Opportunity of restoring them, what was so much in Justice theirs." A fresh Order from *Olivarez* to the Duke commanding him to Court, to give a verbal Account to the King, of the State of the Forts, Garrisons, &c. flung the Duke intirely into the hands of the Conspirators. After various Plans had been debated between them, and after much Wavering and Irresolution on the Duke's Side, who was, over and over again, confirmed in their Designs, by the Dutchess and *Pinto*, the Conspirators fixed upon *Saturday, Dec. 1, 1640.* for the important Day when they were to put a Period to the Slavery of their Country. Mustering their Forces, they found they could depend upon 150 Gentlemen (Heads of Families) with their Servants and Tenants, and about 200 substantial Citizens, who could bring with them a considerable Number of inferior Workmen.

Mean time *Olivarez* dispatched still more positive Orders to the Duke of *Braganza*, to come immediately to *Madrid*, and he remitted him a Bill upon the royal Treasury for 10,000 Ducats, that he might have no Excuse for a further Delay. This convinced the Duke no Time was to be lost.

Whilst every thing was thus prepared, the whole Plot was like to have been discovered, by imparting it to two lukewarm Friends, by *D'Almaida* (who finding the Nobleman he had made his Confident, irresolute and likely to betray him, kept him in Sight till the Affair was over) and *Don George Mello*, who imparting the Affair to a Relation in whose House he lodged, perceived he had (after he left him) ordered his Horses, and was going to mount for *Lisbon*; upon which he compelled him, with his Sword at his Breast, to desist, and return into the House, and would not lose Sight of him, till he carried him to the general Rendezvous. Many other Occurrences contributed to keep up the Terror and Apprehension of the Conspirators, till the Moment the Plot was to be executed, and were near putting an End to the glorious Design: So true is what the Poet says,

*O think! what anxious Moments pass between
The Birth of Plots, and their last fatal Periods!
O! 'tis a dreadful Interval of Time!
Fill'd up with Horror all, and big with Death!
Destruction hangs on ev'ry Word we speak,
On ev'ry Thought, till the concluding Stroke
Determines all, and closes our Design.*

Betimes in the Morning, the Conspirators were furnished with Arms, and, what was amazing, amongst such Numbers of People of different Ranks and Stations, not one forfeited his Word; but all were punctual at the Rendezvous. Being arrived near the Palace, when the Clock struck Eight, a Pistol, the appointed Signal, was fired by *Pinto*. One Party fell immediately upon the *German* Guard and cut them in Pieces; another defeated and disarmed the *Spanish* Guard, at a Place before the

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Palace, called the *Fort. Pinto*, with a third Party forced into *Vasconcellos's* Apartment, and found him hid under a Heap of Papers, in a Press. Don *Roderigo de Sca* shot him through the Head, several others of the Conspirators stabbed him, and then threw him out of the Window, crying, *Liberty! liberty! The Tyrant is dead! Long live Don John, King of Portugal!* The Mob shouted, and mangled the Body by a thousand indignities, every one being willing to shew his hatred of this instrument of Oppression. The fourth Party seized the Vice-Queen and made her a Prisoner, crying out, *Long live Don John, King of Portugal!* The rest of the *Spaniards* in the Palace, also, were all soon secured, as well as the Sea Officers (who were on Shore) and whose Ships lay in the Harbour. Those who were released from Prison, where they had been confined by the *Spanish* Ministers, form'd a strong and resolute Body, in behalf of the Conspiracy. They soon forc'd the Vice-Queen, to send an Order for the delivery of the Citadel, which the pusillanimous Governor immediately obeyed. Afterwards they took the three *Spanish* Galleons in the Harbour, and, in fine, the Duke of *Braganza* made his Publick Entry into *Lisbon*, amidst the joyful acclamations of all Ranks of People, and the whole Kingdom soon after declared in his Favour, driving the *Castilians* out of their Confines, and proclaiming the Duke of *Braganza*; so that in less than a Fortnight, except those in Custody, not a *Spaniard* was left in the Kingdom.

On *Dec. 15*, his Majesty was Crowned, and the *Grandeess* and Clergy took the Oath of Allegiance to him. The *Portuguese* of the *Indies*, *Africa* and *Brazil*, soon followed the example of their Mother Country, and revolted from the *Spaniards*. And thus this mighty Revolution was effected,

effected, and *John IV.* seated on the Throne of his Ancestors; and tho' it was near a Year in projecting, and the Secret most of that Time, in the Hands of above 200 Persons, it was never known to the Court of *Spain*, 'till 'twas too late to prevent the Execution of it. King *John* suppress'd all Plots and Conspiracies form'd against him, and supported himself on the Throne, against all the Power of *Spain*. He reign'd sixteen Years, being esteemed a good Prince, and an encourager of Learning. He left two Sons behind him, and a Daughter, the Infanta *Catherine*, afterwards married to *Charles II.* King of *Great Britain*.

Alphonso VI. reigned under the guardianship of his Mother, for some Years, by whose wise Councils, the *Portuguese* were successful against the *Spaniards*, who, at last, made Peace with them and renounced all Claim to *Portugal*. *Alphonso* a Prince of base Manners, took the Reins of Government by Force from the Queen Mother, who, grieved at his Conduct, retired into a Cloister, where she died, deploring that, after contributing to raise the Fortune of her Family, it should be subjected to so unworthy a Representative.

The base Conduct, and repeated disorderly Actions of *Alphonso*, at length occasioned his being deposed by an assembly of the States, and he was banished to the Islands of *Tercera*, in 1668. Some time after he was brought back to *Portugal* and died in the Castle of *Cintra*, on Dec. 12, 1683. After his Death his Brother *Don Pedro*, or *Peter II.* was proclaimed King, having been Regent of the Kingdom, from the Time of his Brother's deposition. He married the Princess of *Nemours*, of the House of *Savoy*, who had been his Brother *Alphonso's* Queen, but had obtained a Divorce on Account of his Impotence and ill Usage. *Pedro* was a Prince of many Virtues, and

contributed greatly to the Happiness of his People: His Conduct, in general, tended towards preserving Peace at Home, and, when he became a Party in the War kindled on Account of the *Spanish* Succession, he pursued his own and his People's Interest, and performed his Engagements no further than suited with their Convenience, and his own Views. He died *Dec. 11, 1706*, and was succeeded by his eldest Son *Don John V.* who pursued the same Measures with his Father. The History of *Portugal* since the Peace of *Utrecht*, affords nothing very material, and the Transactions from thence are within the Compass of most People's Knowledge and Remembrance. Since his present most faithful Majesty's Accession, the dreadful Earthquake, in 1755, of the Circumstances of which every one is well acquainted, and the late Conspiracy, which now shakes the interior Peace of the Kingdom with horrid Convulsions, are the principal Matters that have occurred, of the latter of which my Readers will, in the following Pages, have the most authentick Account.

The *Portuguese* are full of Fire, and naturally rash, even to Desperation; they are bigotted to their Religion, but are much more superstitious than devout, as may be gathered from the preceding Pages. Every thing passes for a Prodigy among them; and Heaven (they think) is never wanting in the most extraordinary Manner, to interest itself in their Favour. The *Portuguese* Gentlemen dress mostly in Black, and their Breeches are large and full, like Trowsers; otherwise they run much into the *French* Fashion. The better Sort frequently wear Lace and Embroidery, but, in general, affect Plainness and Gravity in their Cloathing. They are personable Men, and able to endure a great deal of Fatigue. Their Notions of what they call Honour, are carried very high;

high. " Blood, Rank, Title, Preference, all the Circumstances of Pride and Pomp, are resolutely asserted, and obstinately persisted in ; (says a judicious Writer) they weigh Honour and Quality by Grains and Scruples, and recede from no Points of Preheminence or Equality, that they have any kind of Pretence of claiming, or adhering to. Nay, they will suffer any Kind of Inconvenience, even Want, Disgrace and Misery, rather than publicly give way in Appearances. There happened a very extraordinary Dispute betwixt two Noblemen ; one a Count, the other no Titular, but who had served the Office of Viceroy in *India* : Their Equipages meeting in a Street too narrow for them to pass each other, neither of them would submit to back, and give the Way ; so they patiently sat, for several Hours, in their Carriages, till the Affair was referred to the King, and he had Leisure to decide it ; whose Decision was, that they should both back, and take different Ways : By which means their Honours were preserved, and probably one, or both of their Lives. But a still fresher and more unhappy Instance has happened, to exemplify the Effects of that Spirit among them. At a *French* Ball, where many of the *Portuguese* Nobility were present, a Dispute arose, while the Company were at Supper, betwixt Don — *Noronba*, a Son of the Count of *Arcos*, and Don *Antonio de Menezes*, in which the former had struck the latter ; who, in return, had seized a Bottle, and was going to repay the Injury, by throwing it at his Adversary's Head ; but was unfortunately prevented. Had he done it, his Honour had been recovered ; but as he could-not, he remains with the indelible Stain of a Blow. Both were immediately laid under Arrest ; and, to prevent cool Mischief, the Aggressor was suffered to escape out of the Kingdom ;

Kingdom ; where he remains in miserable Indigence, as his Family is too poor to furnish him with the Means for a decent Existence ; while the other remains in a State of so much Infamy at Home, that he cannot go to Court, assist in any publick Act, nor be received in any honourable Company. For till he has caused the Man who struck him to be murdered, no Nobleman will be seen by him, nor even sit down, or stay in a Room where he finds him. Yet is this dishonoured young Nobleman a Man of Sense and of a worthy Character ; but he must, at all Events, commit Murder, or patiently submit to Contempt. After the late dreadful Earthquake, the starving Exile, wrote to Don *Antonio*, telling him, that he embraced that Time of general Distress and Compassion to implore a Reconciliation, and offering to make any Satisfaction for the Injury he had done him. But the offended's Relations obliged him to sign a Letter, they took upon themselves to write, in answer, which was such an one as cut off all Hopes of Accommodation for ever."

Thus it appears, the *Portuguese* are very tenacious of Resentment, and obstinate Pursuers of Revenge ; nor do the best Persons amongst them (so mistaken are their Notions of Honour) scruple to employ Ruffians, or to give the private Stab, if they find no readier Way of repaying an Injury, real or imaginary, or think they hazard too much in open Attempts to right their injured Reputation.

The Ladies, are generally, charitable, modest and generous, their Complexion inclines to the Olive ; they have delicate Features, Black and shining Hair, and sparkling Eyes: Those who have conversed with them, also report that they have a flowing Expression and ready Wit. They paint

Paint very much, wear Hoops and Gowns, one over another, of rich Stuff trimmed with Gold and Silver Lace; but the uppermost of coarse, black Stuff, trailing upon the Ground. Their Shoes are of black *Spanish* Leather, strait and without Heels: When abroad they have Pattens, which are a kind of Silk Sandals, fastened to Gold Rings or Plates, by which they are raised six or seven Inches from the Ground, and walk very awkwardly. In the House they wear neither Hoops nor Pattens; their Stays are high before and shallow behind, reaching scarce half way up their Backs. Their Hands and Feet are small, and well proportioned. Persons of Quality wear very fine Linen; but as it is very dear, poor People wear none, which they omit from Pride, resolving to go without, rather than wear that which is coarse. They wear great quantities of Jewels; cross the top of their Stays they have a sort of Breast Plate of Diamonds, whence hangs a Chain of Pearl, or several knots of Diamonds. They have, likewise, Bracelets, Rings and Pendants in abundance; but wear no Necklaces; their whole Persons are covered with *Agnus Dei's*, and other little Images, and their Hair is variously decorated with precious Stones. They sometimes wear Ribbons and Feathers, also, but have no other Head Dress. When they go abroad they throw a Veil over them.

The Furniture of their Houses is generally very rich, which, with their Apartments, they change according to the Seasons of the Year. They spread fine Mats on the Floors, and cover the lower Part of the Walls with the same, above which are Pictures and Looking Glasses. Round the Ladies Apartments are Silk and Velvet Cushions, which they sit upon cross-legged. The Gentlemen, in theirs, have Chairs. Between each,
are

are placed, fine Tables and Cabinets, and, at proper Distances, Silver Boxes with Orange and Jessamine Trees. They have Straw-work Frames at the Windows, to keep out the scorching Rays of the Sun. In Winter, their Beds and Hangings are Velvet, with Gold or Silver Lace. In Summer, their Curtains are coloured Gauze. They use upper Floors in Winter, and the ground Floors in Summer. Their culinary Vessels are all of Silver or earthen Ware, and the Grandees have immense Quantities of Silver Plate in their Houses. With all this Wealth and glittering Appearance, the Nobility, in general, are very necessitous. They spend their Lives in the Capital, or its Neighbourhood, and never visit their Estates, unless they are in Disgrace, leaving every thing to their Stewards, and never inspecting their Accompts. Their Tradesmen set down their own Prices for every thing, being sure their Bills will not be strictly examined, and the Servants who are at board Wages, carry off the Overplus of Eatables. They think it beneath them to beat down the Price of Goods, or even to take Change of a Piece of Gold, of the Shopkeeper. The Tradesmen give them six or eight Years Credit, and, in Return, charge double what the Goods might be bought at for ready Money. Indeed, they seldom lose their Debts in the long Run; for their noble Customers will, without Difficulty, assign over Part of their Rents, for the Payment of their Creditors. They have great Numbers of Servants, whose Wages are very low, and, as they lay it mostly out in Cloaths, they are very sharp set, and feed usually at Cooks Shops, on Onions, Peas, Beans, and other Pulse. They have, in their Service many Dwarfs, also, with *Moorish* and *Turkish* Slaves, of both Sexes. The very Beggars in *Portugal*, rather demand, than ask Charity, and as they

they almost all pretend to be the Descendants of old Christians, or of the antient Nobility, you must dismiss them politely if you give them nothing. The *Portuguese* are, in general, very sober and abstemious; but the common People are proud, yet abject; insolent and treacherous. The usual Diversions are Bull Feasts, Night Rambles, Serenades, Plays, Visits and Processions. They use Calashes and Coaches, in common, drawn by Mules, and travel very much by Water. In travelling, they use Litters and Mules, and for Parade, Shew, or a short Tour, their well-made, sprightly Horses are excellent. Strangers who travel with a Foot-Guide, cannot go far in a Day.

Portugal has produced some good Historians, amongst whom the elegant *Ossorius*, claims a chief mention, and the immortal *Camouens* has prov'd, that their Language may be rendered very harmonious, in his famous Poem, *The Lusiada*.

These few Strictures will give my Reader an Idea of the Genius and Manners of the *Portuguese*, and will considerably elucidate the following Pages.

Before we proceed to the Account of the late horrid Conspiracy, it will not be improper to see what the King of *Portugal* says of it himself, in his Edict.

ABSTRACT of the *Edict* or *Decree*, of his Most Faithful Majesty, the King of *Portugal*.

After the Preamble it sets forth, " Their (the Conspirators) first contrivance was, to have it suggested and spread about Clandestinely and Maliciously (in a mysterious Manner, in order to impose on the sincerity and more worthy Dispositions, upon which they hoped to make Impressions by such kinds of Insinuations) that my Royal Life could not possibly be of long duration, and even affecting to limit it to the Month of September then approaching. After the Conspirators had endeavoured to operate on the Publick mind by such malignant

Predictions, they advanced to that greater temerity which was demonstrated by the horrid insult committed on the third Day of the above mentioned Month of *September*, last past, at eleven of the Clock at Night, on my going out of the Gate of the House called * *The House in the Mid-way*, in order to pass by the small Field to this Palace of my Residence, to my repose: Having posted three of the said Conspirators mounted on Horse-back near the said Gate, concealed by the Houses adjoining, who discharged, with infamous and execrable Fury on the Body of the Equipage I was in, three Blunderbusses charged with large Shot, of which one missed Fire, but the other two went off, and were sufficient not only to make two large holes in the back of the Equipage, but also, besides, to make such Havock of the whole said back of the Equipage, as left human Judgment without the Power of comprehending, on beholding it, how it could be possible that my Royal Person should be saved, shut up in so narrow a compass, and amidst so entire a Devastation, with no greater hurt than those dangerous Wounds that I there received, had not my Royal Life been positively preserved by the visible Wonder working Hand of *Omnipotence*, amidst the destruction that was made by that most horrible Insult. And whereas there are barbarously and sacrilegiously offended by it, all the Foundations, the most sacred, of Rights, divine, natural, civil and national, to the so great offence of Religion and Humanity, retribution for the Insult is made so much the more Indispensible, so much the greater and more grating the Scandal is which results from it to the *Portuguese* Fidelity; whose laudable sentiments of Honour, of Love, and of Gratitude to my Royal Person, I shall never be able to repay without giving them the moral Certainty that they will see so execrable a Conspiracy torn up by its poisonous Roots; and that among my faithful Vassals, there exists no one of those horrid Monsters that contrived to commit such abominable Crimes. I therefore signify that all Persons who discover (in such a Manner, that they verify what they declare,) which or whatever of the Parties, of that infamous Combination, shall, if they are of the *Plebeian* Orders, be by me directly made Noble, and if they are of higher Ranks, they shall be made more Noble; and have Competent Stipends allowed them: If they are already Noblemen by establishment, I will Honour them with the Titles of Viscounts and Earls, in conformity to the Graduation that they are now in; and if they are Titulars, I will advance them to Higher ones,

* This is a House of the King's, which stands half way between two of his Country Palaces at *Belem*. Those Palaces are about a Mile distant from one another. That which he now lives in, is built of Wood since the Earthquake, and situated a little higher than the uppermost of the others.

ones, than those that they now enjoy. Besides which favours I will confer on such Discoverers, others of greater Utility, that is, Pecuniary ones; such as Offices of Justice, of the Revenue, of the Estates of the Crown, and of the Military Orders: Reserving to my Royal Determination, the regulating thereof agreeable to the Quality, and the importance of the Service of every respective Discoverer; And I likewise declare, that whosoever of the Conspirators shall make Discovery of their Accomplices, provided they were not themselves the Chiefs and Contrivers of the Mischief, shall be immediately pardoned. To the Officers of Justice, who shall apprehend any of the Parties concerned in this Crime, I will give Honours and Rewards in proportion to the Services that in this Business they do me, and besides what is expressed above in Relation to Discoverers. And that no one may be induced to conceal from Ignorance such pernicious Offenders, from a false Opinion that Discoverers become infamous, I require of all my People to observe this, that what is vulgar Custom with regard to Matters of the Revenue, in Opinion, cannot take Place in Cases of Conspiracy against a Sovereign Prince, and in the highest Treason: But much to the contrary; for Silence in such Cases, incurs the same Penalties, and the same Infamy to which the Principals are condemned of such pernicious Offences: In-
 somuch, that Fathers are not excused for concealing their Sons; nor, on the contrary, Sons for concealing their Fathers. Because superior to all other Obligations, is that of preserving your King, and your Country: And Kings Act as common Fathers, when they punish Crimes that are so atrocious and so prejudicial to the Public: And whereas so horrible a Case makes it indispensibly necessary to use all possible Diligence in the imprisoning of Offenders, I am pleased to make general all the Jurisdictions of the Magistracy of these Kingdoms, without excepting any of my own Lands, or those of any Grants, howsoever privileged they may be, in such a Manner that all may be entered without waiting for any new Order from the Ministers of the Crown, or of the said Grants, for any thing regarding the seizure of the Offenders in this Crime: Who I Order may be Apprehended, by any Persons who shall get Notice or be in pursuit of them, seizing them in whatever Place they can find them, on Condition, however, that as soon as they have taken them Prisoners, they immediately carry them *via recta* to the Magistrate nearest Resident, for him to convey them to this City with the utmost Security. Doctor *Pedro Goncalves Cordeiro Pereira*, of my Council, Judge of the Palace, Deputy of the board of Conscience and Orders, and Chancellor of the Court of Supplication, in which he serves as Regidor, is whom I have named Judge of Inconfidence to execute as such, all that is necessary: And who is to cause

this Decree, as an Edict, to be posted up in all Public Places of the City of *Lisbon* and its Districts; and to transmit it, under his Name, to all other Cities and Towns of these Kingdoms. To which end I order, that all Copies signed by him have the same Credit as this proper Original, notwithstanding any Laws, Dispositions or Customs to the contrary, not even those that require an especial Derogation."

Belem, the Ninth of December,
One Thousand Seven Hundred and Fifty Eight.

Signed,

K I N G.

The Noble Persons already Executed for the late Conspiracy were the following.

" Don *Joseph Mascarenhas* and *Lencafre* (or *Lancaster*) Duke of *Aveiro*, Marquis of *Terres Novas* and of *Gouvea*, and Earl of *Santa Cruz* hereditary Lord Steward of the King's Household, which is the highest Office in the Palace, and President of the Palace-Court, or last Tribunal of appeal in the Kingdom, which is the second State Officer of the Realm; he was he related himself to the *Tavoras*, and married to a Sister of the Eldest Marquis of that Title. He was in the 51st Year of his Age; of the lowest middle Size, well made in his Person, of an agreeable Countenance and lively Disposition.

Francisco de Affiz and *Tavora*, (this Family being above taking the Title of Don) Marquis of *Tavora* and Earl of *Saint John* and of *Alvor*, General of Horse, &c. This Nobleman was himself the Eldest Branch of the *Alvor* Family, the third Noble House of the *Tavoras*; and by Marrying to his Kinswoman, the Heiress of the Marquisate, became in her Right, Earl of *Saint John* and Marquis of *Tavora*. The Family of *Tavoras* is the most illustrious of the Kingdom, as well for the Purity as Antiquity of their Descent; deriving their Origin from the Kings of *Leon*, and having ever preserved their Dignity, by disdaining to make any other than the most noble Alliances; insomuch that it has of late been the Practice of the chief Branches of this Family to marry only among one another. They were themselves the Conquerors from the *Moors*, of the Lands they possess, and on which there is a Town, a River and an ancient Castle of their Name; and they even pretend to be Lords of *Tavora* by the Grace of God. The Marquis was in the 56th Year of his Age, of the highest middle Stature; a genteel Person, comely Countenance and grave Deportment.

Donna Leonor de Tavora, Marchioness of *Tavora*, in her own Right, and Wife of the above-mentioned Marquis, was

in the 59th Year of her Age: She was of the lower middle Size and thin, extremely genteel, and in her Youth had been very beautiful. In the duties of Life she appeared highly amiable, being an extreme good Mother, and demonstrated herself as good a Wife by accompanying her Husband to *India* at the Age of 50, when he was appointed Vice roy of the *Portuguese* Dominions in that Country; of which undertaking, before hers, there had been but a single Example. Her Deportment in general was courteous and affable, and she was allowed to be a Lady of good Understanding.

Luis Bernardo de Tavora, youngest Marquis of that Title, was the eldest Son of the above-mentioned Couple, and in the 36th Year of his Age. He was married, with a Dispensation obtained for that purpose from the *Pope*, to his Father's youngest Sister *Donna Theresa de Tavora*, and *Lorena* (or *Lorain*) who was twenty Days elder than himself. This is the Lady who is said to be in the Nunnery of *Santos*, without our having been Informed, by Authority, that she was sent thither a Prisoner by Order of the Court. She is a middle sized Lady, comely in her Person, and extremely elegant in her Deportment. The Marquis, her Husband, was a little Man and thin, well enough made, but not of a pleasing Aspect, though with a considerable resemblance of his Mother. He was neither deficient in Wit or Humour, but not amiable in his Conduct, nor extremely correct in his Morals. This couple have a Daughter living, in the twelfth Year of her Age, *Donna Joanna de Tavora* who is exceeding beautiful. But who, without being an accomplice in their Guilt, is, by the Sentence on her Father, Grandfather and Grandmother, deprived of the very Name, of which she would otherwise have become Chief; and, with a severity that must astonish, is decreed infamous.

Joseph Maria de Tavora, second and youngest Son of the eldest Marquis and Marchioness of *Tavora*, in the Twenty-third Year of his Age; of a middle Size, most beautiful Face, genteel Person, agreeable Deportment and amiable Disposition. This young Nobleman, had he lived, would probably have been married to his Neice, the Heiress of the Family; and their Offspring enjoyed the Marquisate of *Tavora*. There are said to have happened Circumstances of Fortitude and Resolution in his Prosecution that do him Honour.

Don Jeronimo de Attaide, Earl of *Attougia*, one of the oldest, if not the most ancient Title of the Kingdom. This Nobleman was in the 38th Year of his Age, related himself to the *Tavoras*, and married to the eldest Daughter of the eldest Marquis and Marchioness of *Tavora*; and Sister to the young Marquis and *Joseph Maria* of that Name. He was of middle Stature, clumsy in his Make, of a heavy Aspect, and ungraceful Demeanour, and of slow Parts, but in his general Conduct an inoffensive Man.

The other Persons under Confinement, are,

“ Don John de Almeida, Portugal ; Marquis of *Alorno*, and Earl of *Affumar*, in the 33d Year of his Age : Married to Donna Leonor de Tavora, second Daughter to the elder Marquis and Marchioness of Tavora, perhaps one of the most beautiful Women in the World : And, indeed, it must be allowed, that the whole Families of Tavora and Alvor, the younger Marquis excepted, were very handsome. This Nobleman is personal and genteel, has travelled, is studious, and has one of the best Capacities of any of the Nobility of the Kingdom. When his Marriage was contracted, he paid Visits to the English Envoy and Consul at Lisbon, and told them he came to see them as an Englishman, being going to marry a Tavora, that Family being of all others the most attached to our Nation. The two Marquisses of that Name were dancing among the People of our Factory, almost the whole Night, preceding the Day on which they were apprehended : And it is imagined, by some, that those Persons who have shewn themselves their greatest Enemies, are altogether as remarkably such to us.

Nuno Gaspar de Tavora, Brother to the elder Marquis, Colonel of a Regiment of Infantry, and married to the Heiress of a noble Family of the Name of *Sylveria* : he is in the 55th Year of his Age.

Manoel, Rafael de Tavora, Brother to the elder Marquis was married to the Heiress of the House of *Villanova*, but is, now a Widower, and Father to the young Earl of that Title. He is in the 44th Year of his Age, a Colonel of Horse, and Gentleman of the Bedchamber to the Infant Don Pedro, Brother to the King.

John Baptista de Tavora, Brother to the elder Marquis of Tavora ; a Colonel of Horse, and Knight of *Malta*, 42 Years of Age on the Day preceding that in which so many of his Relations were executed.

Joseph Maria de Tavora, Brother to the elder Marquis of Tavora, a Dignitary of the Patriarchal Church at Lisbon : He is in the 33d Year of his Age.

Don Manoel de Souza, a Nobleman, who was till lately, one of the three Captains of the Royal Guard ; he is married to a Princess of the House of *Holstein-beck*.

Don Manoel de Affiz Mascarenhas, Earl of *Obidas* and *Palma*, Hereditary High Bailiff of the Kingdom, Brigadier General of Horse, and Gentleman of the Bed-chamber to the King ; in the 60th Year of his Age. This Nobleman is chief of the second House of *Mascarenhas*, of which Name there are more
Titulars,

Titulars in that Kingdom, than of any other: And he is in near Alliance with the Houses of *Alegrete*, *Marialva*, and others of the first Distinction.

Don *Guido Augusta da Camara* and *Ataide*, Earl of *Ribeira Grande*, in the 41st Year of his Age. He is himself related to the *Tavoras* by the Mother's Side, and being married to his Neice, the Heiress of the *Camara* Family, is become more strongly connected with them; she being Daughter to a Sister of the elder Marquis of *Tavora*, the Dutchess of *Alveiro*, the young Marchioness of *Tavora*, and all the *Tavoras* that continue yet imprisoned. This Nobleman, and the Earl of *Obidos*, Authority has told us, are imagined not to have been concerned in the Conspiracy, but imprisoned only for having talked too freely.

To this List of Prisoners, may be added, for a Certainty, Don *Martinho Mascarenhas* and *Lencastre*, Marquis of *Gouvea* and Earl of *Santa Cruz*, only Son and Heir of the Duke of *Aveiro*. He is in the 19th Year of his Age; and a Marriage for him has been contracted with the young Duke of *Cadaval*'s eldest Sister, Donna *Margarida Caetana de Lorena*, a near Relation to his Mother, and to the whole *Tavora* Family. But this Marriage, if he should escape the Danger he is at present in, is now not likely to take Place.

Donna *Leonor Thomasia de * Tavora*, Dutchess of *Aveiro*, Sister to the elder Marquis and to the younger Marchioness of *Tavora* in the 40th Year of her Age. This Lady has been very beautiful, and is still an exceeding fine Woman; her two Daughters are confined in the Convent with her.

Donna *Mariana Bernarda de Tavora*, Countess of *Atouguia*, and Daughter to the elder Marquis and Marchioness of *Tavora*; in the 37th Year of her Age; a very beautiful Lady. She has three Children, which were carried into Confinement at a Convent with her.

Donna *Leonor de Tavora*, Marchioness of *Alorno*, and Daughter to the elder Marquis and Marchioness of *Tavora*; in the 30th Year of her Age. She is, perhaps, one of the most beautiful Women in the World. She has three Children, which were carried with her to the Convent in which she is confined.

* Ladies in *Portugal* do not take upon them the Family Names of their Husbands at Marriage as with us; all Women there continuing through Life with those by which they were registered at their Baptism.

As a due deference should be paid to the Accounts of any extraordinary Transaction published by the Government, the Editor thinks it not improper to add the foregoing Relation published in the London Gazette, with which he closes his necessary Introduction.

“ Lisbon, Jan. 20. On the first Instant, the Count de Obidos, and the Count de Ribeira-grande, were sent to the Castle of St. Julians, and Guards placed at the Doors of their respective dwelling Houses; but, in general, it is thought that these two Gentlemen are not implicated in the Conspiracy, but rather that they may have been too free of Speech. On Thursday the 4th Instant the Dutchess of Aveiro, the Countess of Atouguia, and the Marchioness of Alorna, and their Children, were sent to different Nunneries. On Friday the 11th Instant, eight Jesuits were taken into Custody. A Council was appointed by the King, for the Trial of the Prisoners, composed of the three Secretaries of State, the Person acting as Chief Justice in the room of the Duke of Aifoens, who is still indisposed, and five other Judges, the Solicitor for the Crown being present. The whole Process was closed on Tuesday the 9th Instant. The Marchioness of Tavora, Wife to the General of Horse, was brought, on Wednesday the 10th, from the Convent das Grillas, to the Place where the other Criminals were confined: This Lady was one of the chief Instruments in this Conspiracy.

Saturday the 13th Instant, being the Day appointed for the Execution, a Scaffold had been built in the Square, opposite to the House where the Prisoners were confined, and eight Wheels fixed upon it. On one Corner of the Scaffolding was placed Antonio Alvares Ferreira, and on the other corner, the Effigy of Joseph Policarpio de Azevedo, who is still missing, these being the two Persons that fired at the back of the King's Equipage. About half an Hour after Eight in the Morning, the Execution began. The Criminals were brought out one by one, each under a strong Guard. The Marchioness of Tavora was the first that was brought upon the Scaffold, where she was beheaded at one Stroke. Her Body was afterwards placed upon the Floor of the Scaffolding, and covered with a Linnen Cloth. Young Joseph Maria of Tavora, the young Marquis of Tavora, the Count of Attouguia, and three Servants of the Duke of Aveiro, were first strangled at a Stake, and afterwards their Limbs broken with an Iron Instrument; the Marquis of Tavora, General of Horse, and the Duke of Aveiro, had their Limbs broken alive. The Duke, for greater
Ignor.

Ignominy, was brought bare-headed to the Place of Execution. The Body and Limbs of each of the Criminals, after they were executed, were thrown upon a Wheel, and covered with a Linnen Cloth. But when *Antonio Alvarez Ferreira* was brought to the Stake, whose Sentence was to be burnt alive, the other Bodies were exposed to his view; the Combustible Matter, which had been laid under the Scaffolding, was set on Fire, the whole Machine, with the Bodies, were consumed to Ashes, and thrown into the Sea."

A Summary of the Process and Sentence has been printed, the most remarkable Passages of which are as follow.

"That the old Marchioness of *Tavora*, the Duke of *Aveiro*, and the Jesuits were the principal Instigators and Actors in this Conspiracy; That the Marchioness seduced her Husband and the other Relations: That there were several Conferences held at the Jesuits Colleges, called *Santo Antao* and *St. Roque*, at the Marquis of *Tavora's* and at the Duke's: That the Union of these Noblemen with the Jesuits, was since the Time that the King dismissed those of that Order from the Palace: That all the Male Criminals, now executed, were in the Field on the 3d of *September* in different Parties, waiting for the King: That the Duke of *Aveiro* was with the two Men, who shot at the King's Equipage, and was the Person that first presented his Piece to the Postilion, which missed Fire: That forty Moidores were collected among these Noblemen and given to these two Men: The Duke's Hatred to the Person of the King is set in a strong Light; and the Motives alledged in this Paper, for this wicked Project, are, the Duke's being disappointed in marrying his Son to a Sister of the Duke of *Cadaval*, who is a Minor; the King having thought proper, that this Match should be put off, till the Duke of *Cadaval* should be married and have an Heir. Another Motive of Disgust was, the Duke's being disappointed in a Law Suit for some Commanderies, which the late Duke of *Aveiro* possessed. That the Marchioness's great Cause of Resentment was, that her Husband was not made a Duke, when he came from the *East-Indies*, which he had often desired, but could never obtain, because he had carried the Reward of the Service he was going upon, with him, it being always customary for the King to pass particular Grants to the Viceroy, upon his being appointed, and before he sets out upon his Voyage. The Estates of these Noblemen are all confiscated to the Crown, the Dwelling-Houses to be razed to the Ground, and the Name of *Tavora* never to be used by any Person whatsoever; this Family being the principal Branch of that Name. The Name of *Mascarenhas*, which was the Duke of *Aveiro's* is spared, because his Family is a younger Branch of the Families of that Name.

A Reward of 10,000 Crowns is offered to whoever shall apprehend the Person of *Joseph Policarpio de Azevedo*.

A
L E T T E R
F R O M

His Excellency Don ***** e *****,
at L I S B O N,

To His Excellency the ***** of *****,
Envoy from ***** to the Court of *Great-Britain*.

Translated from the Original Portuguese, for the Information of the Publick.

MY LORD,

Lisbon, Jan. 30, 1759.

YOU will readily excuse my not answering your kind Letter before this Time; you will make all the allowances proper, for one in my Station, who, for three Months past, has liv'd in the utmost Hurry, Anxiety, and even in the most imminent Danger: Nor could any thing have supported my Spirits under the excessive Trouble of Mind, and Fatigue of Body, I have gone through; but my Affection and Allegiance to the best of Princes, and my supreme Regard for the good of the Community of which Providence has graciously made me a Member. I thank the almighty Ruler of the Universe, I have now some cessation from my perpetual Attention of Mind; for tho' the *Hydra* is not entirely crushed; yet we have so got the better of him, as to deal with him, as our own Time and Opportunity Suits.
I am

I am obliged to your Lordship, for waiting for an Account of our sad Convulsions from me: Indeed, I am, unfortunately, the only Person that can truly satisfy your Enquiries, but when you, remembering our former Friendship, dispatched *Jose ****** to *Lisbon*, I was not prepared with Circumstances sufficient to authenticate the Suspicions you entertained * of *****, which we then both of us imagined, would involve him in the Miseries that have since ensued. I believe, I have been near a Fortnight now, in bringing my Account to the Perfection you see it in, for as I can only, of all my Secretaries, confide a private Correspondence to *****, whom you well remember, he could not be spared from his Office, so much as I needed him to be my Amanuensis upon this Occasion. Your ***** Master, and indeed, your whole Nation have done every thing that was requested of them, by his Most Faithful Majesty, in regard to *****†, and the speedy Answer our Expectations met with, I ascribe to your friendly Intervention. I cannot but approve the Sorrow you express for the House of *Tavora*; for though stern and rigid Justice should not give Way to a criminal Tendernefs; as private Persons, Humanity obliges us to feel for the Misfortunes of our Fellow Creatures; and now that the Demands of Justice are satisfied, I can weep myself at a Punishment, which, nevertheless, was just and equitable, and was a Sacrifice to which the whole *Portuguese* Nation had so undoubted a

* This, I have Authority to say, did not relate to the Conspiracy, directly.

† Perhaps, the Matters here hinted at, did not relate to the Conspiracy; but as I am honoured with Leave to publish this Letter, I would not suppress a single Paragraph, at the same time, pretending to know no more, than is plain to every body else.

Claim. I am obliged to you, for the Advice you have given me ; but you will allow, that, it is my Duty to suppress my private Friendships, when they shall appear to be incompatible with my Station, and with that Duty I owe to the best of Masters, and to the whole Kingdom. I shall take the Pains to be very methodical in the ensuing Narration ; I owe so much to my unbated Affection for you as a Friend, and to my own Character, and the Reputation of all those who were concerned in the Detection of this dreadful Plot. I do not restrain you from imparting to the Nation you reside with, the Substance, nay the Whole of what I write : 'Tis but just the World should be informed of our Motives to what we have done, and as far as my Obligations to Silence will permit, it shall be satisfied. I shall then give you, 1. The Nature and Rise of the late Conspiracy. 2 The horrid Assassination. 3. The Discovery of the Plot, and the apprehending of the Conspirators ; and, 4. The judicial Proceedings upon, and the Execution of those unnatural and abandoned Miscreants, who have forfeited all Title to Pity or Compassion.

The whole World, I make no doubt, will stand aghast at so horrid, so atrocious an Attempt upon the Life of my Sovereign ; a Prince merciful and clement, whose Annals have been stained by no unrighteous, illegal or sanguinary Measures ; who is, at once, the Just the Gracious King, and the tender Father of his People : They will be surprized that, in a Nation so famed for Fidelity to their Princes, so attached to Principles of Honour*, so generous, so brave, any such Wretches should Exist, who, blind to all the Duties, they

* It must be remembered that a *Portuguese* here speaks of his own Countrymen.

owe to their Country, nay to themselves, should endeavour to commit so vile a Parricide, and to destroy thro' the Sides of his Most Sacred Majesty, the Interest, Safety and Happiness of the Commonwealth. Will they not, then, still more mourn over the Scandal our most Holy Religion will incur, from the Proceedings of some of her Ministers, from the iniquitous, abominable and hellish Contrivances of a Body of Men, who have been hitherto considered as the Bulwarks of the *Catholic*, and *Apostolick* Church. How will all sincere Members of our Communion be astonished when they are convinced that there are Brethren, of a Society which bears the appellation of the Son of God, and who for the remarkable holiness of their Lives have been ever chosen to be the Repositories of the Consciences of our Kings? How, my Lord, I say, will they be astonished, when they find there are such Instances, amongst these Fathers, of Worldly Pride, cunning and deceiving Policy, unbounded Rapaciousness, Fraud, Rebellion and Treason*? Alas! will not the Hereticks revile our most Holy Faith, which suffers, and must suffer so much from the Practices of these, her Ministers and Defenders? I sympathize with your Lordship, in the Pain you will undergo, at the Taunts, the profane Jest that your Ears will be subject to, from the Mouths of the People you are amongst. They, who have so unbounded a licentiousness of Speech, who dare to burlesque their Ministers of State, and even the Religion of their Country†, what will not their wanton Conceits say and publish, upon

* But this there was long ago Proofs enough of, if blind Ignorance had not rejected them. Their Behaviour in *China*, condemn'd even by their own Pontiffs, is a remarkable Instance of the Temper and Maxims of the Society of *Jesus*.

† I fear this is too just a Reflection, of some individuals.

this Occasion, to the Reproach and Scandal of the true Faith. I shudder when I think of it! Tis true all Protestant Countries seem to have been long convinc'd of the self Interested and pernicious Maxims of this Society, which, indeed, are now but too apparent to the Dupes they have so long deceived. They are really the Wretches, and worse than the Wretches, the Hereticks have made them, and deserve to be banish'd out of every Christian Country*.

You remember, my Lord, and all *Europe* knows that these wiley Fathers, under pretence of their Zeal for Religion and of their Devotion to the Holy See, have, in Fact, established themselves upon such a Basis that they may be said to be a Government within themselves, independent of all the Powers of the World, and yet cajoling every Monarch and every Government, where they are permitted to reside, for their own Ends and Purposes. Sorry am I that I must say this of a Society, who had they been worthy Disciples of the great *Loyola* would have adhered more to that meekness dictated by the Gospel†, and not set themselves up as the Disposers of human Affairs, and the Arbiters of Right and Wrong, as they have constantly endeavoured to do. These unworthy Fathers had accumulated such Wealth, by their following all Sorts of Merchandize, by being Brokers, Factors and Bankers, in all parts of the World, and by the Royal and Private Munificence towards them, that they, Years ago, entertained a Project of rendering themselves Independent, and providing an Asylum in any Misfortune, which their Ambition, or their Avarice might, in future, subject them to. They were enabled to put almost any Scheme in Execution,

* A very fair Confession!

† Where was the meekness of St. *Ignatius Loyola* display'd?
by

by their Influence in this Kingdom. They were the Royal Penitentiaries; they kept the Consciences of the principal Nobility and Gentry, and they educated our Children, by which their sway was too unbounded to meet with any obstacle to oppose them in their darling Project? This Credit they were in, and the excessive Piety of his late Majesty, * give them the Opportunity of establishing a kind of Commonwealth, amongst the *Indians* of our Settlements in South *America*; in *Uruguay*, *Maranhao* and amongst the *Spanish Guaranies* where they exercised a despotick Sway. This was so well concealed that, till the late Treaty of Exchange, between our Court and that of *Spain*, it was never imagined, even by the Ministry, that they had acquired such an Influence over the Natives of those extensive Tracks of Country. It was only supposed that, under pretence of propagating the Gospel, and civilizing and rendering the *Indians* subservient to Government, they had extended their Missions, and had actually, by their pious Care, brought them under an excellent Discipline: But no sooner were the Regulations going to be put in Execution by the two Courts, than they spirited up their Vassels and Slaves, as they arrogantly stiled them, to an open Opposition, and Rebellion against their Sovereigns, and, as your Lordship may not have heard all the Allegations that have been prov'd against them, I will summarily give you an Account of their Vile behaviour. It was in the Year 1750, and in the Month of *February*, that we had undoubted Intelligence that the Treaty of Exchange could not be executed, without using Force with the Natives, who were entirely poison'd by the Holy

* He sent to *Rome* alone, in his Reign, 94 Millions of Crusades, which excessive benevolence to his Holiness, his present Majesty put a Stop to.

Fathers,

Fathers, against what the two Courts had agreed upon: Tho' indeed their preceding Behaviour, both at our Court and the Court of *Spain*, was enough, one would imagine, to open our Eyes, as I must, without paying too great a Complement to my own Sagacity, protest it did mine: For they, from the first Minute they got Intelligence of the Treaty, caballed against it, in a very extraordinary Manner, and ventured, even to the Face of Majesty, to represent the Stipulations thereof, between *Spain* and us, as impracticable, absurd, and even never to be executed, and did all they could, by their Emissaries to get it annulled. When they found all this ineffectual, they were so insolent as to employ every Engine to set the two Courts at variance, knowing that their pernicious Projects would be exposed to all the World, if the Treaty was carried into Execution. All this failing, thro' the Confidence the two Courts had in each other, and the Troops of both Nations being arrived in the Neighbourhood of the Line of Separation, all these Fathers had labour'd so artfully to conceal was discovered, and their Transactions on the Rivers *Paraguay* and *Uruguay*; and on the *Black River*, and the River *Madura*, were laid open. And you will tremble, my Lord, at what I am going to impart to you, which I shall do from the Relation published by Authority at *Lisbon*, which I was surprized when you informed me you had not seen. In the Woods, near the two Rivers *Uruguay* and *Paraguay*, they had erected a powerful Republick, and had collected and settled 100,000 Souls upon the Banks of those Rivers. These *Indians* were poor and wretched, being treated by the *Jesuits* in every Respect like Slaves, whilst they themselves rioted in Plenty and amassed Riches continually, by their Labour, and the Produce of the Territory. All this

this Power they had acquired from the sanctified pretence of Tenderneſs for, and aiming at the Conversion of their Souls; and the following were the plausible and artful Regulations, the Baſis of their Uſurpation. 1. To ſuffer no Biſhops, Governors, or other Miniſters, eccleſiaſtical or ſecular to ſet Foot on their Territories, extending theſe prohibitions even to private Perſons, Natives of *Spain*, fearful they ſhould diſcover the State of the Country, which it was their aim to keep an impenetrable Secret. None were admitted to the Knowledge of the Government and Interests of their Republick, but ſuch Priests of their own Order as they imagined might help to ſupport their bold Enterprize. 2. They prohibited the Uſe of the *Spaniſh* Language within their Republick; the *Guarani* Language was alone permitted, in order to render all Correſpondence between the *Spaniards* and *Indians* impoſſible, and to deprive the former of any Knowledge of what paſſ'd in thoſe unhappy Countries. 3. They Catechiſed the *Indians* and thereby imprinted upon their Minds a blind and unlimited Obedience to all the Orders of their Miſſionaries however ſevere and Intolerable, by which they have kept this ſimple People for ſuch a number of Years, in the darkeſt Ignorance and moſt abject Slavery. Being ignorant of any Power in the Universe ſuperior to the *Jefuit* Fathers, they believed they were deſpotick Maſters of their Souls and Bodies: Ignorant of any King they were obliged to obey, they knew nothing of a free and reaſonable Subjection; but they held it as a certain and infallible Maxim, that the whole World was in Bondage, and therefore it behoved them to Obey, without Heſitation, whatever the Fathers commanded.

They established, by these Means, amongst these poor *Indians*, Maxims repugnant to civil Society, as well as to christian Charity. They made them believe, that all the white Men, not of the Clergy, were People without Religion, and without Law, who worshipped no other God but Gold, who were possessed with the Devil, and Enemies not only to the *Indians*, but also to the holy Images they worship; so that if these white Men should ever enter their Territories, they would destroy all with Fire and Sword; that they would begin, by destroying the Altars, and afterwards, would put their Wives and Children to Death. From these Notions, thus artfully inculcated, the *Indians* thought it their indispensable Duty to bear an implacable Hatred to the white Seculars, to search for them industriously, in order to kill them, and put them to Death without Mercy, wherever they could meet with them, always taking Care to cut off their Heads to prevent their coming to Life again; the Jesuits making them believe, that otherwise they would rise again by magick Art. At the same time they instructed them in the Use of Arms, introduced Artillery amongst them, and Engineers, disguised in the Habit of Priests, in order to form Camps, and fortify difficult Passes, as is performed in *Europe*. In consequence of which, they kindled and supported a War against the two Crowns. In the Year 1752, when the Troops of the two Kings, were ready to march, and to effect the Exchange of the Villages on the East Side of *Uruguay* and the Colony of *St. Sacrament*, all the People of the Colony revolted, and disputed the Passage of the Troops to the Post of *Tbecia*, and the Officers having threatened them with the Indignation of their Sovereign, they answered, *That the King was a great Way off, and that they knew no body*

body but their holy Father: Which obliged those Troops to retire to *Colonia* and *Montevideo*. In short, they maintained the War with such Obstinacy, during the Years 1753, and 1754, that the *Portuguese* General was obliged to come to a Truce with them, till his Majesty's Pleasure should be known. When this News came to *Europe*, their Catholick and Most Faithful Majesties, turned off their Jesuit Confessors, and ordered large Reinforcements to be sent to *Paraguay*, and the rest of the Missions, and the two Armies joined, in *January*, 1756, to endeavour to dispossess the Fathers of their Country by Force, as all mild and persuasive Methods had proved ineffectual. Many Battles were fought, in which Numbers of *Indians*, as well as of the *Spaniards* and *Portuguese*, lost their Lives, and the *Indians* acted in every thing as if they were well skilled in military Affairs. They were, however, worsted, and almost all the Country subjected. Wherever the Forces of the two Kings marched, they found undoubted Proofs of the Designs and Machinations of the Jesuits, and Instructions to the *Indians* of the most horrible Tendency. They continued the War till 1757, and are yet far from being totally subdued.

In the Northern Parts of *Portuguese* and *Spanish America*, these Fathers acted almost in the same Manner, as far as their Strength would permit them. By imposing upon our Court, in the Reign of the late King, they procured several Privileges, and a Variety of Tolerations, by means whereof they made themselves absolute Masters in civil as well as ecclesiastical Affairs, in the Provinces of *Grand Para* and *Maranhao*; they reduced the People to the hardest Slavery, and yet made them believe, that they were zealous for their Liberty, and not only got Possession of all their

Lands and their Produce, but also applied to their own Profit, the manual Labour of the Inhabitants; allowing them only what was barely sufficient to support Life, and a wretched Covering for their Nakedness. They established in this Country, the same Maxims that they did in the Southern Parts, which I have before mentioned, forbidding the *Portuguese* Language or any Communication with them. These Practices were not only contrary to the Bulls of our most holy Fathers, *Paul* III, and *Urban* VIII. but also to the Laws made in the Reigns of *Don Sebastian* and his Successors, forbidding the making Slaves of the *Indians*. From usurping the Liberties of the *Indians*, they proceeded to usurp the Agriculture and Trade of those two Provinces, notwithstanding the express Prohibition of the Canon Law, and formidable Apostolick Constitutions against the trading of Regulars, and especially of Missionaries. In contempt of these sacred Laws, the Fathers of the Society had engrossed all the Trade of these Provinces; having appropriated to themselves, by Violence, every Sort of Trade, even that of the Necessaries of Life, exercising infinite Monopolies condemned equally by the Laws of God and of Nature. The Pope himself, scandalized at such Proceedings, gave Notice of them to his late Majesty, in the Year 1741, who acquainted the Most Holy Father, now with God, the late Head of the Church, that he would cooperate with his Holiness, in every thing necessary to suppress such Enormities: In consequence whereof, the Pope issued the formidable and truly apostolick Bull, dated *December* 20, 1741, which contains such signal Proofs of the Wisdom and Prudence of that great Pontiff. The King sent the most precise and positive Orders that the Decision of his Holiness should be punctually executed;

cuted ; but all this was nothing. When Don *Michael de Balboens*, Bishop of *Grand Para*, of the holy Order of Preaching Friars, began to carry the Pope's Bull into execution, so great an Opposition was raised against him, that he could do nothing ; and he was afraid of giving Notice of this scandalous Disturbance to the Court, lest it should make a fatal Impression on the King's Mind, who then laboured under the Malady that put an End to his Days, on *July 31, 1750*. On *April 30, 1753*, his present Majesty nominated *Francisco Xavier de Mendoça Fustado*, to be his principal Commissary, for the Regulation of the Limits ; who wrote in the most pressing Manner to the Vice Provincial of the Jesuits, in *Grand Para* and *Maranhao*, to contribute their utmost, with the *Indians* in their Service, to accommodate the principal Commissary to the Place where the Conferences were to be held. But these Fathers, on the contrary, did all they could to stir up the *Indians* to Rebellion and Opposition, and to engage them to desert the Places, in the Neighbourhood of which the Conferences were to be held. They insulted his Most Faithful Majesty's Ministers and Officers in all Parts of the Country, threatening to employ all the Credit of their Society against them, in *Portugal*, and instigating the People to molest and obstruct them in the execution of their Orders. In short, they unpeopled the Settlements along *Rio Negro*, so that neither Rowers nor Provisions for the Troops could be found, that were marching to the Place of Conference. Notwithstanding all this, his Most Faithful Majesty contented himself with sending Exhortations to the Vice Provincial of *Grand Para*, to put a Stop to these Disorders, and with commanding the four Jesuits who had given the greatest Scandal, to be sent out of the Country,

try. The principal Commissary, at length, set out to execute his Commission, on *October 2*, 1754, but in his whole March was obstructed by the Contrivances of these Fathers, who had, as before, caused to be deserted the Country thro' which he was to pass. However, he surmounted all Difficulties in his Expedition to *Rio Negro*. At length, his Most Faithful Majesty justly irritated, sent Orders to the Bishop of *Grand Para*, to publish, without loss of Time, the Pope's Bull of *December 20*, 1741, which declares all the afore-said *Indians* to be free, and passes Sentence of Excommunication, on all who practice, defend, teach, or preach the contrary. His Majesty also published, on the 6th and 7th of *June*, 1756, two Laws, renewing and confirming all the Laws and Ordinances of his august Predecessors, in Favour of the Liberties of the *Indians*. The Jesuits, alarmed at these vigorous Measures, which the Bishop of *Grand Para*, in the Absence of the Captain-General, who was the General of the Troops, was to see put in execution, endeavoured to sow Sedition amongst the Troops, and to cause them to mutiny. From Artifice, they proceeded to open Force, which they have employed to support themselves in these Cantons, in the same manner their *Spanish* Brethren have done on their Northern Frontiers*. In *January*, 1756, they had built a City called *Borba a Nova*. This Place was occupied by Father *Anselm Echart* and Father *Anthony Meisterbourg*; they had two Pieces of Cannon with them. These two Fathers have been guilty of as many Irregularities as would fill a Volume;

* 'Tis very plain how much the *Spanish* Jesuits had imposed upon their Government, and all its Officers, seeing those worthy and intelligent Travellers, Don *George Juan* and Don *Antonio D'Ulloa*, give the highest Character of their Policy and Settlements.

indeed,

indeed, one would suppose them to be Engineers in the Disguise of Priests. These Disorders continued, when the last Advices were received, in *August*, 1758, and so inveterate were these Fathers, and such an undue Influence they have upon their *Indians*, that even the Pope's and the King's Authority have not yet entirely brought them to their Duty in that Part of the World. Amongst the Instructions given by the *Spanish* Jesuits to their *Indians* when they marched to join their Army, you will own, my Lord, the following to be very extraordinary ones. "As often as you meet those People whom we abhor, you are to invoke the Protection of our Lady, the most holy Virgin, of St. *Michael*, St. *Joseph*, and all the Saints of our Habitations. And when those who hate you would speak to you, you ought to excuse yourselves from entering into Conversation with them; taking especial Care to avoid the *Spaniards*, and still more the *Portuguese*; for the *Portuguese* are the Cause of all your Calamities. Call to mind that, in former Times, they murdered your Forefathers; they massacred many Thousands on all sides, not sparing even the Innocent. They have offered a thousand Insults, and committed a thousand Outrages against the Images of the Saints, that adorn the Altars of God our Lord. In the same manner they want to treat us at this Day; wherefore we ought to Study above all Things to avoid coming into their Power." "If it should happen that they should want to have a parley, with you, let there not be more than five *Spaniards* at most. Let there be no *Portuguese*; for if there be, no good will be done. Suffer not *Gomez Freira* * to come to it; for he it is and his People who thro' the operation of the Devil

* The *Portuguese* General.

bear you such hatred. This *Gomez* is the Author of all your Trouble, of all your Distress, by his Impositions upon his King, who is our good King. It is God, even our Lord, who hath given us these Lands: This *Gomez* doth all he can to take them from us to impoverish us." " You must never believe them when they say to you, *You Indians give your Lands, and all you have to the Portuguese*: That must not be. If they will purchase them at the Price of their Blood, you must offer the same Price to keep them. You are twenty Nations united to meet them: And shall rather lose your Lives, than deliver up your Lands." " Why doth not our King give *Portuguese Buenos Ayres, Santa Fé, Corientes and Paraguais* *. Must this rigorous Order fall upon the poor *Indians* who are commanded to abandon their Houses, their Churches, in short all they have, and all that God hath given them. We † will not yield up these Lands. If notwithstanding you are desirous of entering into Conference with us, let four *Spaniards* only come, no harm shall be done them. The Father ‡ of the *Indians*, who knoweth your Language, will serve as Interpreter and then every Thing will be done, because in that manner Things ought to be treated, according to the ordinance of God, otherwise matters will be transacted as the Devil would have them. Our Resolution therefore is not to go where you would have us. Never have we made any irruption into *your* Lands to kill and impoverish you, as the Infidels do, and as you yourselves do; you who come to reduce us to

* Towns belonging to the *Spaniards*.

† Words put into their Mouths, supposing they are Parlying with the *Portuguese*.

‡ The *Jesuit* presiding over the Missions.

Misery, as if you knew not the Ordinances of God, and what our good King hath commanded."

I fear I tire your Lordship's Patience; but I was willing to give you a Specimen of these abandoned and wicked Fathers, who have made such abject Slaves of these simple *Indians*, and whom the fulminations of the Holy Father and the King's Edict, were equally insufficient to recall to their Duty, to a Sense of what they owe to their God and to their Sovereign. The Brethren of the Society in *Portugal*, mean time, harboured all the Rancour imaginable in their Hearts; whilst their outward Deportment display'd Humility and Mortification. We had nevertheless such good Intelligence, concerning their Behaviour, that we were not imposed upon by this shew of Sorrow. Where they could or durst unbo-som themselves, they raved incessantly against the King and his Ministers, intimating that their Views were diametrically opposite to those of the Holy Church, and that some Judgment would follow them for driving the Venerable Fathers from their Missions and *persecuting* them, and thereby giving Scandal to the *Indians*, and forcing them back to their old Idolatry. To others, of whose Attachment they were less assured, they shrugg'd up their Shoulders, nay they wept, and wish'd that God would turn the Hearts of their Enemies and Persecutors. "God knows, our Zeal for the Catholick Faith," they would venture to say, "was the only Motive to do what we have done: Where the Happiness of living in Wilds, Woods and Desarts and amongst a stupid and barbarous People, exposed to all the Dangers, and all the Inclemencies of the Country and Climate, unless we were stimulated by higher Motives than Interest? Alas! we fear the Temporal Powers, are too refin'd, and set too light by

the Cause of Religion, when they can act so cruelly against its Propagators and Defenders! Ah! what will become of our poor Profelytes? Will they not return to that Ignorance and Barbarism out of which we had dragg'd them? Oh! who must be answerable, at the great Day, for so many Souls, thus lost to, and, as it were, plundered from Heaven?"

These Insinuations were not confined to *Portugal*; but the Emissaries of the Society spread the blackest Calumnies against his Most Faithful Majesty, his Ministers and Officers, in every Nation and at every Court where they had the least Influence. They, in short, so work'd upon the Common People here, and upon their Devotees, that every where was to be heard Whispers and Insinuations against the Wisdom of his Majesty and his Councils, nor was the Royal Palace exempted from the Influence of their cunning Artifices. Even her Majesty and one of the Princesses were prejudiced by them, and his Highness, the Infant *Don Pedro*, became an Intercessor for these Miscreants, who now plainly demonstrated that they abounded more in the Wisdom and Policy of this World, than in the Humility and Meekness of the Gospel.

We were not Idle, on our Parts, and tho' we gave them such a Latitude of Expression, and seem'd to wink at their Machinations, his Most Faithful Majesty was resolved to make a proper Example (without giving, however, too great Scandal to our Holy Religion) of this *Machiavelian* Fraternity. For this purpose, at length, the Bull of the Holy Father, *Benedict* xiv. was ordered to be Published, in which it appeared that the wise Head of the Church, after examining the Proofs against the Society, as well as their Defence, in relation to their Practices, in the Dominions

minions of the two Kings, in *South America*, was fully convinced that the several Accusations brought against these holy Fathers were thoroughly well grounded, and that a speedy Reformation of the Society was absolutely necessary.

Authorised by this Bull, our good Friend, the worthy Cardinal *Saldanha* immediately set about executing his Commission. He visited all their Houses, at *Lisbon*, in Person, beginning with the House of Profession at *St. Roque*, where even the Tabernacle * did not escape his penetrating Search. I will not trespass upon your Patience, to tell you the Discoveries from this Visitation; but, in a few Words, from thence we had sufficient Reason to perceive, that the Interest and Authority of this Society were entirely repugnant to those of the King, and contrary to the Welfare of the People of a well governed State. We have ample Testimonies, and they are such as astonished the good Cardinal, that no Self-denial, no Mortifications were practised by the Members of the Society of *Jesus*; but that every Appetite and every Passion has its Gratification provided for. In short, it was plain that they were a Community, a Republick, what shall I call it, within another, and ever counteracting its salutary Purposes†. After this Search, his Eminence signified to all the Colleges, “ that they should, within the Space of three Days, deliver up to him the Keys of all their Warehouses of *India* Goods and Effects, upon Pain of Excommunication; all their Accompt-Books, Cash-Books, Letter-Books, Bills of Exchange; together with an exact Account of all their Estates, Lands, ready Money, Debts, Bene-

* A Closet near the Altar, where the consecrated Wafers, or Hosts are kept.

† Much the same Reasons have prevented the Toleration of the *Romish* Religion in *England*.

fices annexed to their Colleges, and of all their Revenues and Possessions whatsoever." He appointed, also Sub Delegates, to inspect and take an Account of these Matters, in *America* and the *Indies*.

So much these Fathers had imposed upon the ignorant and superstitious*, that the Clamour was general throughout *Lisbon*, in their favour, and I believe had not great Care been taken, would have occasioned very bad Consequences. The Fathers endeavoured to give many Reasons against complying with this Injunction. They pretended to assert, that they carried on no Commerce but with what they got in return for *Brèves d'Amarca*†, *Veroncias*‡, and *Santos*§. That the Gentile Converts to whom they were given, out of Gratitude and Reverence, made them Presents of Cacao, Sugar, Coffee, *India* Silks, and Callicoes, and that, though the King might prohibit them from continuing this Kind of Traffick, he had not a Right in Justice or Equity, to seize on their then Possessions, or what they had for their Maintenance. At the same time, the Cardinal Patriarch, Archbishop of *Lisbon*, issued a Pastoral Letter, which took from the Society all Power of preaching and hearing Confessions, and allowing them only to say Mass. They are forbid to have any Schools or Academies (this is striking at the Root, § your Lord-

* This, from the Pen of a *Portuguese*, carries a strange Absurdity with it. Were not the whole Nation Slaves always to Ignorance and the grossest Superstition?

† These are short Sentences, consecrated by the Pope, and inclosed in Silk, in the Form of a Ball or Pincushion.

‡ Medals of Saints, made of Copper.

§ Images in Parchment, and others in Relievo.

§ Pity it is, that so many of the Subjects of *England* are sent to *St. Omer's* and *Douay*. Surely, without infringing too much the natural Authority of mistaken Parents, this might be prevented.

ship will say) all their Scholars have been sent to the *Dominicans* * Colleges, and put under the Tuition of those Fathers. It was necessary also to prohibit their visiting of the Prisoners in Goal: Offices of that kind, which carry with them such a shew of Mercy and christian Compassion, made too deep an impression upon the Vulgar, in favour of the *Jesuits*. The *Trinitarian* Fathers were appointed, therefore, to attend that Duty and to administer to Criminals at the Place of Execution. The Patriarch dispatched, also, circular Letters to all the Archbishops and Bishops of these Kingdoms † enjoining them to hinder the *Jesuits* from preaching and confessing, and the Society were ordered at the same Time to shut up all their Dispensaries and prohibited from selling any more Medicines or Drugs, which had also contributed, too much, to raise them in the Opinion of the Populace.

Your Lordship will imagine, without doubt, that the good Fathers were not idle during these Attacks upon them; and as they had a fast hold of the Consciences of many mistaken People of the first Rank, particularly the Females, there was no hindering their being still their secret and private Confessors and moulding them as they pleased. And indeed, the Edict of 1753, so wisely issued by his Most Faithful Majesty, and which, but for the late dreadful Earthquake, and its fatal Consequences would have been carried into Execution with the utmost Rigour, ordering all Convents to deliver in Lists of the Estates purchased by, or bequeathed to them, since the Ancient Law of *Mortmain*, and also for producing the Ancient Charters, or Establish-

* Out of the Frying-Pan into the Fire.

† Portugal and Algarve.

ments of their several Convents, with a view to shew the encrease of their Communities since their respective Institutions. I say, my Lord, this Edict had so much alarmed every Hive of Drones throughout the Kingdom, that they made as it were one common Cause with the *Jesuits*, against the Administration: So that notwithstanding the Power and Firmness of his Majesty and his Ministers, our Designs, so salutary for the Nation, would have met with prodigious Obstacles, had not the Wickedness and Malice of the *Jesuits* hurried them into the late Conspiracy, which will consequently open the Eyes of the People, and satisfy them of their true Interest. So that Good will thence result out of Evil*.

Joseph Mascarenhas †, whom you was well acquainted with when you was at *Lisbon*, had, about the Time of these Proceedings against the *Jesuits*, entirely ruined himself in the Opinion of his Majesty. The Pride and Insolence of his Behaviour had been long insupportable, and after his Most Faithful Majesty had interfered and put a Stop to some of those Proceedings which he had carried on for the aggrandizement of his Family, every Look, every Action seemed to breath Disobedience, Rebellion, and Treason. You cannot forget his Uncle *F. Gaspar de Incarnação*, and with what Authority he was vested by the late King of *Pious Memory* ‡. You remember too, my Lord, to have heard me say, that his present Ma-

* This is talking like a true Statesman. Indeed Conspiracies and Rebellions where they prove unsuccessful, are sure to strengthen the Hands of Government.

† The late Duke *D'Aveiro*; but this Letter being written after his Degradation and Execution, never mentions his Titles.

‡ This Expression was meant, I suppose, as a Sneer, and not a Compliment, *F. Gaspar* was a *Franciscan Friar*.

jefty,

jeſty, when Prince of the *Brazils*, was treated often too freely by him. However, what *F. Gaspar* did by his Influence, in favour of his Family, puffed up *Joſeph Mascarenbas* to ſuch a Degree of Vanity and Infolence, as, added to his natural Vices, made him perfectly intolerable. Once he had the Affurance, having entered the Preſence at the ſame Time with me, and when I was preſſing to inform his Majeſty of ſomewhat the Duties of my Poſt required he ſhould know, he rudely ſtepped in before me, and when the Audience was over, ſaid ſarcaſtically; “Remember, my Lord, the Difference between the Houſe of *Aveiro* and that little Houſe of *****.” Indeed there was ſome Difference then; but the Houſe of ***** is illuſtrious by its Zeal and Fidelity to its Sovereign, and would hardly now envy the Condition of the *Mascarenbaſes*. I don’t give your Lordſhip this little Anecdote from the revengeful Remembrance of an Injury*, but to ſhew you how far his Vanity could carry him. You know, with regard to his general Character, the *illuſtrious Mascarenbaſes* had no Reaſon to boaſt of their Representative. He was a Libertine, Debauchee, a lukewarm Friend, and a bitter, implacable Enemy; nor was there at *Liſbon* one Soul, that had any Affection for him, out of the Circle of his own Family. A Man of this Character was a proper Subject for the Jeſuits to work up to their Purpoſes, even had he had no imaginary Grievances of his own: But theſe were not wanting; for if the being excluded his Majeſty’s Councils was a great one†, the hindering him from procuring the Life Grants and

* I fear the Statesman here denies what is plain to every one elſe.

† It muſt be obſerved, that his preſent Majeſty had been ſo injured and overborn by the late Miniſter, when Prince, that he hated the whole Family ever after.

Commendams of his Family from being unalienably added to their Patrimonial Estate, (for they were truly subject to the same Regulations with the rest of the ecclesiastical Benefices of the Kingdom,) and the putting a Stop to his Design upon the *Cadaval* Estates, were more than sufficient to inflame a Man of his Temper, against the Government.

Joseph Mascarenhas had endeavoured to contract, in a most clandestine manner, a Marriage between his Son the Marquis of *Gouvea*, and Lady *Margaret de Lorena* immediate Sister to the Duke of *Cadaval*, Don *Nuno Cajetan de Mello*, in order to blend that illustrious House with his own. At the same Time that he put every sinister Method in Practice to hinder the minor Duke, who had never had the Small Pox, from entering into the Marriage State, by fomenting and stirring up Law Suits and Executions against him*, in order to throw his Estates into such a perplexed Situation, as to Deprive him of the Means necessary to bear the Expences of a Marriage, with which he might endeavour to continue his illustrious House†. Stimulated to hellish Fury by the bars that were put, by royal Authority, to his Projects for this Marriage, he endeavoured to bring over to his Party, all the Discontented and Factious, who brooded over their imaginary Grievances, and not only forbore to approach the Court himself, where, he used to say, he had rather have his Legs cut off than appear, but he instigated others to shew the same Disrespect to the Royal Presence: Nay, we had

* One would be apt to imagine from some similarity of Language here, that the Writer of this Letter was the Drawer up of the *Genuine Sentence*, which must give the more credit to this Account.

† Is not the Letter Writer a branch of the *Cadaval* Family?

plain Proofs that he suffered himself to be flattered by his Sycophants with Titles never bestow'd upon any but the Sovereigns of this Kingdom, and to have it said that the Throne * was the only Step that could raise him to a more illustrious Situation. The Quarrel, the open War, that had subsisted between his Uncle, the late Minister, *F. Gaspar*, and the *Jesuits*, which had been unbatedly pursued by the Duke and all the Family, seem'd to be the only Obstacle in the way of the pernicious Union of Interests between them; but this was soon got over; a like Resentment subsisted against his Majesty and his Government on both Sides, and the wiley Fathers (who never stand out when their Order is to be benefited or revenged †) made all such abject Advances to a Reconciliation as suited *Joseph's* Vanity, and, at the same Time, flattered his vindictive Temper. They visited him, in the most private Manner, at his Houses in and near *Lisbon*, and a coalition of Interests was there resolved upon, after the most solemn Reconciliation between them had been brought about. It would amaze and startle you had you heard, as I have done, what Discourse passed at these Conferences: There the blackest Schemes were canvass'd over, and the designing Fathers, particularly gave the most flattering Hopes to *Joseph*, even, endeavouring to prove that his right to the supreme Authority in these Kingdoms, was incontestable ‡, enlarging upon all the disaffected Topicks against the pre-

* The Dukes *D'Aveiro*, were of the blood of the ancient Kings of *Portugal*, and when the *Spaniards* were expelled, an Ancestor of the late Duke and the Marquis *de Villa Real*, were both proposed for Sovereigns of *Portugal*, with the Duke of *Braganza*; but the Friends of the latter carried it for him.

† This is, it may be remembred, a Character of the *Jesuits*, by a *Portuguese*!

‡ See the Note above.

sent Government, and mingling all with the bitterest Reproaches, and the most accursed Threats against his Most Faithful Majesty, and, upon the Whole, ending in a Promise not only to absolve any one that should attempt his Most Sacred and Invaluable Life; but flattering *Joseph* that if such attempt was made, and should succeed, they had Credit enough with the People, to get him rais'd to the Throne, and that, the Deed once done, it would be easy to throw the Odium of it upon others, or to put it to the Account of a Mistake; his Majesty passing from one Place to another, with very little Ceremony or Attendance. They expatiated upon the Oppressions the Nobles laboured under*, and the Privileges

* Whatever the noble Letter Writer may say to excuse it, there was too much ground for this Imputation. Upon the raising the Duke of *Braganza* to the Throne, in 1640, which was principally brought about by the Nobility; they took care to re-establish their Ancient form of Government. Accordingly their natural *Cortes* or Assemblies of the States were restored. These Assemblies were composed of the Nobility, the Clergy and the Commonalty, the latter represented by Deputies from the principal Towns and Cities of the Kingdom. They did not indeed enact Laws, but they advised them. They levied Taxes, and took Cognizance of many other Matters of the last Importance. The Nobility were also main Instruments in deposing *Alphonso* and raising *Peter* to the Throne, and were so generous and publick Spirited as to serve in all the Court Offices, without Fee or Salary, resolving to support the Dignity of the Crown without burthening the People, in Times of Difficulty and Distress. But when *John V.* came to the Throne, he took all Opportunities to curb and oppress his Nobles and, upon very frivolous Pretences banished and confined Numbers of them, saying to them publickly, "My Grandfather feared you, and my Father loved you; but I neither love you, nor fear you, and will make you know, that I am, and will be, the absolute Sovereign of this Kingdom." This Monarch was as good as his Word, and, by various Methods oppress'd and ruin'd the whole Body, and, to Crown all, there being a considerable Debt owing to them from the Government, (the Interest of which was made an entailed Estate

they

they had been deprived of in the last and present Reign; endeavouring to palliate all the Crimes and bad Behaviour of that Body, and to prove that they were wantonly injured and oppressed by the Crown; whereas, neither in the last or present Reign had any thing been ever done of that kind, but for the Benefit of the People in general*, and to secure the Independency of the Crown, which was much indangered by their proud and factious Cabals.

There was another Reason that serv'd very probably to work up *Joseph* to the late Desperate and atrocious Action † *****.

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And

to their Families, and was in some of them almost the only Inheritance they had) the Payment of the Interest was suddenly stopped, very arbitrarily; but the Principal, they were informed, should be paid them, whenever they could find free Lands for its safe Investiture according to entail. This was an Impossibility; for the Church had engrossed almost all the Lands that did not belong to the Crown, or were not entailed already in noble Families. So that many of the Nobility were reduced to Indigence, and so continue to this Day. Some of the great Offices indeed were filled by them; but they are too few to gratify a tenth Part of those who ought to be provided for, and all the Salaries are very trifling. The same humbling Steps have been taken by his present *Portuguese* Majesty, which may, together with the Hardships and Restrictions laid upon some particular Families, be one Reason that so many of the Nobility embark'd in the late detestable Conspiracy.

* This, I believe, is a very fallacious Apology, as may be seen by the preceeding Note; but we could expect no other from this Quarter. If the Nobility of *Portugal*, indeed, had not join'd the Sovereign in oppressing the Common People; the latter would, no doubt, have been a Bulwark against the Ruin of the Grandees and Nobility; but 'tis Experience that alone can make some Persons Wise. Happy the Country where the Independency of the Nobility and the Liberty of the Commons have a mutual Dependence upon each other, and form a Mound against the Incroachments of Sovereign Prerogative!

† The words in this part of my Manuscript were very carefully erased; but I must needs say this very Erasure seems to afford

And now, my Lord, I'll endeavour to account for the *Tavoras* joining with a Relation so much hated and despised by them, as was *Joseph Mascarenhas*.

afford some Ground for what has been asserted, and that from no mean Authority. The Dutchess of *Aveiro* is a very beautiful Lady, and was always address'd by *** ***, with a more than ordinary Politeness, of which, it is said, she was far from being Insensible. The ***, tho' exceeding observant of the ***** gave her much umbrage upon this Account, and the late Duke used his Lady with a great deal of Rigour and Cruelty for two Years past. What seems to contradict such a Supposition is the Dutchess's being sent into Confinement with her Family; but that might be done on purpose to save Appearances. 'Tis strange that the Favourites of the ***** should be embarked in the Conspiracy, if they did not imagine their Mistress injured; but, to be plain a Thirst for Vengeance on this Account, (for it has been seen how tender the *Portuguese* are of their Honour,) is said to be the real Motive that link'd the *Tavoras* in this Design with a Man they hated so much as they did the Duke d'*Aveiro*, tho' so near a Relation. The *Portuguese* Punctilio might be very well suppos'd to be carried to the Height of even destroying a S———n, for a Trespas of this kind, who, they found returning, in a *private* Manner from dishonouring their House. To this cause must be ascribed the great Numbers of *Family Meetings*, both before and after the Attempt upon the King. In short, nothing less than such a mortal, and never to be forgiven Injury, could unite so many Branches of a Family together, who had, in every other Respect, almost, very different Interests and many of whom had regarded each other with a most implacable Hatred. The Assassinating a Monarch, from such frivolous Causes, as are assigned in our Letter, or even in the Sentence published by Authority, was no such light Matter, as to be attempted by Persons easy in their Fortunes, and of the highest Rank, one would think, who must be very sensible of the Consequences of a Discovery. For it does not appear, by any after Proceedings, tho' they were many Weeks at Liberty, that they meditated any thing further than the Death of him who had disgraced their illustrious House. Had they intended a change of Government, or to breed further Convulsions in the Nation, they would not have waited till the King's recovery, or been so insensible as to suffer the Troops to approach *Lisbon*, in such a Manner without an Attempt, at least, to prevent

renbas. As *Eleanor de Tavora* * was excessive proud and haughty, so she was equally superstitious and enthusiastick, and so attached to the *Jesuits*, that, ever since they were forbid access to Court, she had not only resented it as an Injury done to those Fathers, but even to herself, notwithstanding all the World knew the Motives (as before given you) of their Disgrace. But what principally had irritated her against his Majesty, was the Refusal to break through all Forms, Orders and Precedents, by making her Husband a Duke, soon after his Arrival from the Vice Royalty of the *Indies*, where it cannot be denied that he did the State some considerable Services †. That Lady herself and, by her Instigation, her Husband, had presented Memorials, and incessantly persecuted the Ministry to obtain a Distinction that, it was mildly represented, had never been granted for such Services. This raised her Fury to the utmost Height, and you must in Justice allow, that no Woman had a more proud, infernal Spirit. Tho'

vent it. No; and 'tis plain, by their waiting so quietly for his recovery, they imagined they were not in any Danger of a Discovery, and remain'd satisfy'd with the Vengeance they had taken. If these Reports however, and this Conjecture have any Foundation, what Pain it must give one to reflect upon the Tortures the Criminal endured, and how could one wish that his Majesty had, at least, put them to a less painful Death.

* The Marchioness of *Tavora*.

† No Viceroy of *Goa*, ever comported himself with more Grandeur, Magnificence and Bravery. He was a good and a great Man (tho' he so unhappily fell into this Snare) nor was the Marchioness, the Creature represented in the above Letter. When the Marquis arrived at *Goa*, in 1750, the King of *Sunda* had committed great Outrages upon the *Portuguese* Territories, and by the ill Management of the former Viceroy, had made himself very formidable. His Dominions lie very near to *Goa*, and the Marquis of *Tavora*, in the Year 1553, put an End to the War intirely, by the Conquest of his Kingdom, after gaining several considerable Victories over him.

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the Pursuit of this new Dignity was dictated from the Consideration of rivalling her hated Brother-in-Law ; yet the *Jesuits*, who were informed of her Disappointment and consequent Rage, from her Confessor, one of their Society, made that Disappointment a Means of reconciling them, and of putting them jointly upon the Destruction of his most sacred Majesty. This Reconciliation was brought about at the Marchioness's House, where they persuaded *Mascarenhas* to wait upon her, soothe and flatter her to his and their Purposes, by which she became a Principal in the diabolical Conspiracy.* Could any thing be more extraordinary, my Lord, than this Coalition, when it is remembered, that there subsisted between the two Parties, Jealousy, Envy and Malice, and that *Mascarenhas* had endeavoured, on many Occasions, to prejudice the *Tavoras* in, and to gain Possession of Part of their Fortune. But what could be difficult to effect by Art like the *Jesuits*, and a Cunning like that of the abandoned *Mascarenhas*?

After this Reconciliation, they all jointly and severally endeavoured to draw every Branch of the Family, and others, into their execrable Designs, which they too well effected, and her Husband, two Sons, and Son-in-law, were the Dupes of *Eleanor's* fatal Councils, which have ended in the Ruin of the Family. They held frequent Meetings and Cabals at *Mascarenhases* and *Tavoras* Houses, and at the two Convents of *Antao* and *St. Roque*, as well as other Colleges of the *Jesuits*, at which Meetings, *Gabriel Malagrida*, *John de Matos*, *John Alexander* and other *Jesuits*, were always present ; and in which it was debated and

* Motives, so trifling, I fear, justify the Suggestion in the Note, at p. 75.

resolved that his most sacred Majesty should be killed, and a Change brought about in the Government. By *Eleanor's* great Influence over *Francis Assizes of Tavora* * *Lewis de Tavora* †, *Joseph Maria*, her second Son, and *Jeronymo de Attaide* ‡, her Son-in-law, she so decoy'd them from their Allegiance; their Duty, Honour and every thing hitherto held by them the most sacred, that they, at length, joined in all the Schemes of *Mascarenbas* and the *Jesuits*, who had a prime Hand, also, in their Defection, with a Warmth and Perseverance truly infernal. Nay, they drew, by one means or other, into different Degrees of Guilt, every Relation or Dependant of their Family, almost, whose Names, however, I hope, will not be made publick upon this Occasion, tho' for our own Security we have been obliged to confine their Persons, and of course must banish them the Realm.

Thus, my Lord, you plainly perceive the Nature, Rise, and Motives of this Conspiracy, the first thing I proposed to inform you of, by which it must plainly appear to your Lordship, That the *Jesuits* were excited by Revenge (for being driven from Court, and all Management of Affairs, and thence reduced to an Impossibility of continuing or palliating their despotick Transactions in *America* :) That *Joseph Mascarenbas* (who was Author of a thousand Cabals and Clamours, both against his late and present Majesty, by means of the Ministers and Factions of *F. Gaspar* his Uncle,) was stimulated also by Revenge, disappointed Pride and Ambition, to engage in the dreadful Plot with the said *Jesuits*, and that the same Passions, together with a supersti-

* Marquis of *Tavora*.

† His Son, the younger Marquis.

‡ Earl of *Attouguia*.

tious Veneration for the *Jesuits*, drew in *Eleanor de Tavora* : And that her Artifices, those of *Mascarenbas* and the *Jesuits*, made the rest of that Family, Partakers of their Crimes.

And now all Parties being agreed, a solemn Meeting was held, in which the Murder of his Most Faithful Majesty was finally projected, not one relenting Voice amongst them pleading for MERCY to their Lord, their King, their Father, and to God's Vicegerent, whose Death these Wretches were sacrilegiously plotting in this secret Manner. *September* the third was fix'd upon as the Day that was to rob the *Portuguese* of his Majesty's Care and unwearied Protection : For which Purpose, *Mascarenbas* engaged two villainous Bravoes to assist him (*Anthony Alvarez Ferreira*, formerly a Domestick of his, and *Joseph Policarp de Azevedo*, Brother-in-law to *Anthony*) in way laying his Majesty in the Passage from his Country House of *do Mayo**, to that called *de Cima*†, and in the attempt to destroy him. He gave them Money to buy Horses, and was several Times on Horseback with them, to bring them acquainted with the King's Carriage, which they were to attack, and to shoot his most sacred Majesty, for which a Reward of forty Moidores was to be given them (a Condition which was performed by his paying them sixteen at one Time, four at another, and twenty at a third Payment) which Reward was paid by himself, *Francis de Tavora*, *Eleanor de Tavora*, and *Jeronymo de Attaide*. *Emanuel Alvarez Ferreira*, *John Michael* and *Blaze Joseph Romeiro*, the two former Servants to *Joseph Mascarenbas*, and the latter Servant, and Corporal in the Company of *Lewis de Tavora*, were also brought to

* The Middle Palace.

† The upper Palace. See the Note at p. 42.

assist in perpetrating the horrid Crime. Nine Horses were provided, and a Disguise for *Mascarenbas*, who was to make the first Attack. Meantime, the *Jesuits* talked in all Places of the Attachment of the Nobility to them; threatened the Court with the divine Chastisement, and suggested, that his Majesty could not live over the Month of *September**, which Suggestion was vented in the Tone of a Prophecy, particularly by Father *Gabriel Malagrida*, who was the bitterest Enemy his Majesty had, even in that infernal Society, where every one was inveterately so.

When the fatal Night came, they all posted themselves (that is, all the Male Conspirators already mentioned,) in several Parties or Ambushes, within a small Piece of Ground, lying between the Northern Extremity of the Houses belonging to the Garden called *do Mayo* and the opposite South Extremity of the Garden called *de Cima*, thro' which his Most Faithful Majesty generally returned Home, when he had been abroad *privately*, as happened to be the Case this Night; so that if he escaped the first Ambush, the others were all ready to receive him. Upon his Majesty's Carriage turning the Corner of the aforesaid Northern extremity of the Garden Houses of *do Mayo*, *Joseph Mascarenbas*, came out from an Archway, where he, *Alvarez Ferreira*, *Policarp Azevedo* and *John Michael* lay concealed, and aiming a Blunderbuss at his Majesty's Coachman, honest *Costodio da Costa*, endeavoured to fire but it happily miss'd, otherwise had it went off and the Coachman been dispatched, his Majesty would have become an easy

* The good Fathers here, were a little out in their Politicks, as will be seen in the Sequel; but, *good Men*, to be sure they little expected that his Most Faithful Majesty would escape with Life!

Prey to these inhuman Butchers; but the Coachman seeing the Flash, and imagining the Piece was aimed to murder him, put on his Mules at a very great Rate. Hereupon *Ferreira* and *Azevedo*, the two Bravoes, were obliged to gallop after the Carriage and fir'd, at random, thro' the Back of it, beating it almost all to Pieces, and wounding his Majesty in many parts of his Body, with Slugs, which seemed to be made use of the better to secure the fatal Purpose they were intended for his Majesty's Death. And here the presence of mind of my Sovereign and that calmness so natural to him, was the immediate Cause, under Providence, that we now still have the Happiness to live under his Government; for he immediately reflecting that his chief Surgeon liv'd at *Junqueira*, and that if he advanc'd on his intended Way to his Palace at *Ajuda*, he should be further from help, and might expire with the loss of Blood, which he perceived flow'd plentifully from his many large Wounds; forebore Sigh, Groan or Complaint, and with his remaining Strength ordered the Carriage to turn back from the Place it then was in, to *Junqueira*, to the House of his said chief Surgeon, by which means his Most Sacred Majesty escaped the other Ambushes that were laid for him, by some of which he must certainly have been Dispatched. His Wounds were found so extremely dangerous that it was thought proper he should continue at *Junqueira* for a few Days, 'till he could with Safety be removed to one of his Palaces.

One sees, my Lord, in his Majesty's escape, the evident and Wonder-working hand of Providence, determined, thro' Mercy and Favour to *Portugal*, to preserve his Most Sacred Majesty's Life, thro' such imminent Perils and Dangers. And tho' the Pain his Majesty afterwards went thro'

thro', the excruciating Torture of his Wounds and his Cure, were sufficient one would think to have brought him to his Grave; yet his admirable Patience and conformity to the Directions of his Physicians and Surgeons, the Prayers of the whole Nation, under the Blessing of our Lord God, restored him to all our Desires and Wishes.

The Criminals who had actually fired and those who waited in the other Ambushes, returned after the Commission of this horrid Fact, to the Road leading to *Mascarenbas's* Garden, glorying in what they had done; but strangely fearful that they had not thoroughly dispatched his Most Sacred Majesty. *Mascarenbas* struck his Blunderbus which miss'd Fire, upon the Stones, and had the infernal Impudence to say, *Damnation seize thee! when I want thee thou art of no use to me.* *Francis de Tavora* making some doubt that his Majesty was kill'd, *Mascarenbas* cry'd *No matter; if he is not dead he shall die;* another said, *Aye, but the Point is, when will he be able to go out, &c.* The next Day the Hellish Conspirators had a Family meeting, wherein some reproached *Anthony Alvarez* and the other Bravo, for not having done the Business effectually, others said, had he not turn'd off to *Junqueira*, he would not have escap'd their surer Aim. And from the fatal Night to the Day they were secured, which was not till Dec. 28, they appeared as alert and gay as if nothing had happened, and, indeed, seemed to be wrapt up in the Idea that no Suspicion had fallen upon them; but they were very greatly mistaken.

It was upon the assembling of a cabinet Council as soon as his Majesty was able to discourse, which was not under Six or Seven Days, that we fix'd upon such a Plan as we thought would readiest conduce to discover the Perpetrators of

this horrid Insult. At first, the faithful Servants of his Majesty stood aghast; we look'd at one another, as if we were Wild, and even a Distrust of every Person around us insinuated itself into our Minds, and we seem'd to give all over for lost. But our Souls, at length, resum'd their firmness and we gave such Orders as we thought proper. The Queen was vested with the executive Authority, an Injunction against speaking or talking of State Affairs was published, and secret Orders were sent to the Troops cantoned at a Distance from *Lisbon*, to move slowly, and as it were in the common rout of Duty, towards that Capital, at the same Time that we sent down such Officers to Command them as we could depend upon the Fidelity of. Meantime, I selected Ten or a Dozen of those Followers whom I could most readily depend upon, and who, yet, were not known, publickly, to be my Creatures. These I gave Instructions to mix as much as possible with all Ranks of People, but particularly with the Nobility and the *Jesuits*; for I had some foreboding the Mischief came from their Quarter, and to take notice of the least Hint or Whisper that was let fall.

You will acknowledge, my Lord, that my own Situation, was become a very delicate one; my known Attachment to his Majesty, and the royal Family, the Ill-will I had gained of some Persons, for my steady Pursuit of Measures that were conducive to the Glory of his Most Faithful Majesty, and the Good of the Commonwealth, made me sufficiently apprehensive for my own Safety; but not terrify'd on that Account, I continued to act with the utmost Perseverance, in endeavouring to bring to Light the Authors of this dreadful Assassination, determined to bring them

them to condign Punishment, even if they were related to my own Blood.

My Intelligencers, before the Middle of *October*, were able to direct our Pursuit after the Objects of Justice. They universally agreed that, there was an Air of Mystery, and, at the same Time, a concealed Joy very visible in the Families of *Mascarenbas* and *Tavora*; that they frequently held Meetings together, and that *Eleanor de Tavora* visited *Joseph Mascarenbas* perpetually. This Reconciliation between two Houses who, though so nearly allied, I was sensible, bore the most bitter Hatred to one another, still encreased my Suspicions, that from that Source, the Nation had been so shamefully injured in the Attempt upon the Life of its nursing Father. The Air of Mystery *Joseph Mascarenbas* put on, his Assiduity at Court, which was extraordinary, his frequent and particular Enquiries after the Health of his Majesty, confirmed me in this Belief. Soon after, an Agent we had at *Rome*, and another in *Spain*, procured some original Letters written by the *Jesuits* at *Lisbon*, to their Correspondents at both those Courts, particularly from *Malagrida*, beforementioned, wherein they fixed, the Month of *September*, as the final Period of his Majesty's Life, by way of Prophecy, as before observed, and one of the Letters, in a manner, gave us a thorough Insight into the Plot. All the while we put on an Air at Court of the utmost Ease, seeming to have no Concern, but for his Majesty's Recovery, and tho' the Troops were moving from all Quarters, the Conspirators (depending upon the Secrecy, that was so inviolably sworn to by all concerned) seemed to be perfectly tranquil, and to wait patiently for the Bolt that was to crush them with its Weight.

At

At the Beginning of *November*, we gained almost a positive Proof of what we suspected. One *Miguel Serveira*, a Glover of *Lisbon*, and who had some Obligations to me, came late at Night to my House, and, at his pressing Desire, was introduced to me. He there, after expressing his Sorrow at the Accident that had happened to our Sovereign, said, that, hearing his Majesty was wounded by Blunderbusses, he had no Rest for some Weeks within himself, because of a Circumstance that he believed might tend to the Discovery of the Authors of that Insult.

He added, tremblingly, that one *Anthony Alvarez Ferreira*, whom he knew to be a desperate and bold Ruffian, had borrowed a Blunderbuss of him on the 30th Day of *August*, which he returned him again on the 8th of *September*, and that when he brought it home, he made Use of these Expressions. *I thank you for this Favour. I had better Sport with it than ever I had in my Life.* Struck with this, I asked him, where the said *Anthony* had mostly been seen since that time, and had for answer, that *He was so much at the Duke of Aveiro's, that he imagined he was taken into his Service.*

You will acknowledge, my Lord, that this beamed Conviction, almost of the Turpitude of *Mascarenhas* : However, I shewed no Emotions before my Informant, contenting myself with giving him a Sum of Money, and ordering him to be in the way, whenever I sent for him. Some Days afterward, one of my Spies informed me, that in a little Hedge Tavern, the Persons who kept it being his Relations, he fell into Company with one *Rossolier*, a *Frenchman*, who, he understood taught Fencing at Count *União's*, and talking of the late Attempt upon the King, the loquacious *Frenchman* said, amongst other Things :

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I am sure, if it could be proved, that his Majesty had been fired at with Pistols, I should suspect a Friend of mine, one Ferreira, who borrowed a Brace of me, but the Day before the Accident, in order to try them, and returned them with a frivolous Excuse, two Days afterwards, though I know they would stand Proof. My Man enquired particularly who this Ferreira was, and I found, by his Account, that he was the same Person, that had, about the same Time also borrowed a Blunderbuss, and putting these Circumstances together, I could not help concluding that this *Anthony Alvarez Ferreira*, was one of the Assassins. However, I kept all this to myself, and only made use of the Precaution of securing the Persons of *Rossolier* and *Miguel Serveira*, in the most private Manner, who I kept close at my Country House, under a Guard of my Servants, for fear they might through their Indiscretion, say more than I wished at present they should. Soon after I received a Letter from ***** , which related the extraordinary Bustle and Consultation that employed every Day or every other Day at her House †. *****

Now, you will say my Lord, that I was prepared to unravel all this iniquitous Mystery, and indeed I began to think I might very safely proceed upon the Information I had, and his Majesty and the Privy Council, when these Circumstances were laid before them, seemed all to think the same. But in an Affair, that must involve in it the Destruction of many Persons of the first Rank, too much Caution, I was of Opinion, could not be used ; and I was also of Opinion, that Self Accusations drawn by Torture, with the Evidence

† Surely this was not the Lady hinted at in the Note p 76. Here the Lines were likewise erased which makes me still very suspicious about her.

of a low Mechanick and a Foreigner, would be insufficient to satisfy the World of the Guilt of the Conspirators. As to the Evidence of *****, which I last mentioned*, I knew, I must, by no means, publickly make use of it. In order therefore to procure better and more unexceptionable Evidence, I formed a Plan, which was this. As I knew *Mascarenbas* and the *Tavoras* were possessed of many Friends in the *Brazils* and the *East-Indies*, I made no doubt but they would, by the first Opportunity, let these Friends know what had been transacted in *Portugal*, and as no Vessel would sail for two Months to our Settlements, upon the Government's Account, I got *Pedro Mendoza*, Captain of the Brig, *Neustra Senhora D'Ajuda*, who was to be depended upon, to petition the Secretaries of State, for leave to make a Voyage to the Coasts of *Brazil*, upon the Business of making some new Discoveries. I imagined, by this Opportunity, the Conspirators would endeavour to send Letters, and it happened to turn out according to my Expectations. *Mendoza*, as soon as the Liberty was granted, and his Destination made publick, had large Packets sent him from Numbers of Hands, and set sail at the Beginning of *November*. I gave him Instructions, sealed up, which he was not to open, till he came to the *Azores*, when he was thereby directed to deliver all his Letters and Packets to Don *Julian de Mello*, the King's Commissary at those Islands, who after inspecting them, and keeping such as he found it necessary to keep, was to re-deliver him the rest; with which he was to proceed on his Voyage to the *Brazils*, carrying some Advices from the King of great Importance. This was all transacted as I would have it, Don *Julian*, by his

* See the Note preceding.

Majesty's Frigate, the *Archangel*, in three Weeks Time, returned me twenty-five Letters, writen by *Malagrida* and *Mattos*, two *Jesuits*; by *Mascarenhas*, by *Eleanor de Tavora*, by *Francis* and *Lewis de Tavora* and others, plainly avowing the late horrid Action, with Threats of future Vengeance, in completion of their accursed Design, and filled with Menaces and Calumnies against the Administration.

Thus furnished with the Arms, we wanted, the most important Thing remaining, was to secure the Persons of these inhuman Wretches, and to bring them to their deserved Punishment.

By the middle of *December*, we had march'd into the Environs of this Capital, between 7 and 8000 of such Troops as, with the Officers commanding them, we knew were at the Devotion of the Court: And all this was done without much Notice being taken, nor did it awaken the Conspirators out of that Lethargy which had (by the Direction and Influence of Heaven) seized them. Proper Persons were pitch'd upon (civil Officers) who had the necessary Orders given them, as had the principal Officers of the Troops, sealed up, and not to be opened till *Dec. 28*, at Seven o'Clock in the Evening. It was so dextrously managed that, in the Morning of that Day, a particular Account had been obtained of the Places where all the Conspirators were to be met with in the Evening, whether at home or abroad.

It had caus'd some debate in Council, whether the seizing of such a Number of Persons, as was proposed, would not too much alarm the Publick. But those who were for the most Efficacious Methods, stuck to their Point, which was, that the *Mascarenhases*, the *Tavoras*, with every Soul, Man, Woman and Child, of their Families should be confined, reserving to the King to

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make such Satisfaction to those that were found Innocent, for their Detention, as he should judge proper. You are sensible, my Lord, in the Number of those that were imprisoned, some of my own particular Friends were included; but let whoever be affected we thought it expedient to search thoroughly into, and root out the very Seeds of such abominable Treason and Parricide.

At the appointed Time, these Orders were privately opened and every Man did his Duty with Fidelity and Punctuality, so that, at the same Instant, the several Parties of the Troops surrounded the Houses of the Suspected, and their Persons, and every one in their Families were made Prisoners, without much Opposition. *Francis* and *Eleanor de Tavora*, with their Son *Lewis de Tavora*, were taken coming out of the *English* Factory where they had assisted at a Ball, given on Account of his Majesty's Recovery, and *Joseph Mascarenhas*, the only one who offered to make Resistance, was seized at his Country House of *Azeitao*. When he perceived his House was surrounded, or rather before he suspected it to be entirely surrounded, his Countenance fell, he trembled; but resuming some Courage, gave Orders to his Servants to bring Fire Arms, and protested he would defend himself to the last Extremity. A sure sign this of his Guilt. But whilst they were putting his Orders in Execution, *Lewis Anthony Leiro*, a Notary, resolutely entered, followed by Capt. *Gaspar Nunez* and three Soldiers, and seized on his Person; then all his, boasted Fortitude forsook him, and so conscious was he of his Crime, that he never once offered to enquire into the Meaning of his Arrest, only saying to the Notary. *Sir, use me according to*
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my Rank, as you shall Answer the contrary at your Peril.

By the time the Clock struck One, the next Morning, all this mighty Business was happily Accomplished, and *Eleanor de Tavora*, was safely lodg'd in the Convent *das Grillas*. *Joseph Majcarenbas*, *Francis de Tavora*, *Lewis de Tavora*, *Joseph Maria de Tavora*, *Jeronymo de Attaide*, and some others were strongly Iron'd in different Apartments in the Castle of *Belem*. The rest of the Persons were dispers'd in such Prisons and Convents as had Conveniences proper for their Reception. The late Dutchess of *Aveiro*, with her Children, were only restrain'd to the Convent *de Madre de Dio*, with the Liberty of walking at large within the Walls of the Place of their Confinement. Orders were given that she should be attended in a Manner suitable to her Quality, as she was imagined not to have any Concern in this black Conspiracy*.

The Publick seem'd, for some Time, astonish'd at all these mysterious Transactions; but they were soon convinc'd of the Necessity of this Severity, by a Declaration of the Crimes they stood charged with. The infamous *Anthony Alvarez Ferreira*, was taken the next Day in attempting to get on board a *French* Ship in the Port; but unfortunately his vile Associate *Azevedo* either secreted himself; or had before left the Kingdom. However the Instructions, and Description of his Person, sent to our Ministers and Agents at Foreign Courts are so precise that we make no doubt of soon Discovering his retreat: Indeed the Detection and Punishment of such abandoned Miscreants, interests all Mankind; but in a more particular Manner Sovereign Princes who

* Sure the Favour had some extraordinary Motive for it, otherwise the near Relation she stood in to the principal Conspirator, would scarce have entitled her to it?

must be all scandalized at such a Notorious and atrocious Attempt.

These proud these haughty People, lost, from the moment of their becoming Prisoners, all that daring Insolence for which they had been remarkable, and could even speak to their Goalers in supplicating Terms, for the little kind Offices they were capable of doing them. In order to begin their Penance, they were commanded to be fed upon Bread and Water, and Preparations were begun for getting from them, by Torture, what yet lay concealed in their rank-rous Bosoms.

Your Lordship must not think, that in this general Capture, the holy Fathers of *Jesus* were forgotten. No; all their Houses were surrounded, and no one suffered to go in or out. In one of them were found great Quantities of Arms, with Ammunition and other warlike Provisions; so that it was thought proper to order thirty of them into close Confinement, and I make no doubt this wiley*, this politick Order will be soon banished this Kingdom; nay, that in every christian Country, they will meet with the Fate of the pernicious *Knights Templars*†. But to return:

Proper Examiners being appointed, the Prisoners, in the Castle of *Belem*, were severally put to the Torture, and, my Lord, upon this Occasion, it was thought expedient to heighten it, to the utmost Degree that human Nature could possibly support. All of them confessed their Crimes, except young *Josepb Maria de Tavora*: As to most of the

* The *Jesuits*, from their Confessions, knew the Secrets of the unfortunate Family, and artfully, by working up their Resentment against the King to the highest Pitch, produced this sad Catastrophe.

† For their Pride and Sins against Nature, &c. the Order was abolished in 1309. They had then the Possession of 16,000 Lordships in various Parts of *Europe*.

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rest, all their Fortitude was extinct, and even the haughty * *Mascarenhas*, stooped so low, as to beg, to supplicate the Counsellors present, to intercede to his Majesty in his Favour. *Francis de Tavora*, behaved with more Decency, and † said some Things that *****

But, my Lord, I shall not trouble you with the Ravings of these unhappy Wretches, under the straining that every Joint, Muscle, Nerve and Vein endured; let it suffice, that, they confirmed, by their own Confession ‡, all that I have before related to you; but when their Pains had been carried to the utmost Stretch, Frenzy, Madness, Raving, wild, incoherent Stuff, proclaimed to their Judges, that tho' the Rack had not robbed them of Life, Reason was entirely banished by it.

But I cannot omit the Bravery of *Joseph Maria*, and with it had been employed in another Cause. When first examined, he deported himself with a decent Intrepidity; but no Torture could draw from him a single Word, either in Confession of his own Guilt, or Accusation of others. When all his Joints were dislocated, he said, *Gentlemen, I am prepared for every Torment; but these Lips shall never utter a single Word more. What I did, I thought myself in Honour obliged to do; I am satisfied I acted from good Motives* (these were the Wretch's Expressions) *and no Torments, shall have Power to make me recant; or accuse perhaps the innocent: For Heaven knows what excruciating Pangs, Torments worse than those of the damned, may involuntarily draw from me* ||. Tell your King § *****. Every one wept at the Behaviour of

* Here again, the affronted Statesman speaks. See p. 71.

† Said, I suppose, what was hinted at in the Note at p. 75.

‡ Extorted Confession!

|| Very true and very sensible.

§ No doubt the Lines here again erased were of the same Tendency as those in p. 75.

this beautiful Youth; but the stern Rules of Justice obliged them to shew him no Favour*.

The High Court of Judicature established for the Trial of these Conspirators, having had all the Proofs of their Crimes, and their own Confessions laid before them, after the most mature Deliberation, passed Sentence, as follows.

That *Joseph Mascarenhas* (who with the rest, had been unnaturalized and degraded) be conveyed, with a Halter, about his Neck, and Proclamation of his Crimes, to the Place of Execution, where, upon a high Scaffold, after the breaking alive, by the Rupture of the eight Bones of his Legs and Arms, he be exposed upon a Wheel. That afterwards he be burnt alive, with the Scaffold, on which he was executed, and the Ashes be thrown into the Sea. His Arms and Atchievements, wherever placed, and his Houses of Abode to be pulled down, the Places where they stood reduced to a Wild, and strewed with Salt, and all his Estates confiscated to the Crown. That *Francis de Tavora*, suffer the same Pains and Penalties. No Person ever after to use the Surname of *Tavora*, on Pain of Forfeiture of all their Goods. *Antonio Alvarez Ferreira* and *Joseph Policarp de Azevedo*, to be burnt alive, and their Ashes thrown into the Sea, with Confiscation of Goods and Chattels, and Erasurement of their dwelling Houses, &c. *Joseph Policarp* having absconded, a Reward of 10,000 Crusadoes is offered for securiug him in this Kingdom, or 20,000 Crusadoes, for securing him in any foreign Country, besides travelling Expences. *Lewis Bernard of Tavora*, *Jeronymo of Attaide*, *Joseph Maria of Tavora*, *Blaze Joseph Romeiro*, *John Mi-*

* What horrid Ideas the Reader must here be forced to indulge!

cbael, and *Emanuel Alvarez*, to be carried to the Place of Execution, with Halters about their Necks, &c. there to be first strangled, and afterwards to have the eight Bones of their Arms and Legs broken, afterwards their Bodies put upon Wheels, and to be burnt to powder and thrown into the Sea. Their Goods and Chattles to be forfeited &c. and their Offspring to be declared Infamous. *Eleanor de Tavora* to have her Head separated from her Body, &c. &c.

This Sentence was signed at the Palace of our Lady of *Ajuda*, Jan. 12, 1759. And,

On *Saturday*, Jan. 13, a Stage or Scaffold, Ten Feet high, being erected, on the Key at *Belem*, within view of the royal Palace, with Steps at one end to Ascend thereto, and, to render the Fate of these Parricides still more ignominious and less affecting to the Populace it was not lined with any thing, but only the plain Boards appeared with the Wheels and all the Apparatus of Death lying near them. *Eleanor de Tavora* was first brought to her Fate, in a covered Waggon, attended by two of the Executioners. She said nothing all the Way, and seem'd to have fallen into a State of Distraction. After some little trouble she had her Head severed from her Body, by one blow of a large broad Sword. *Joseph Maria* suffered next, he behaved with his accustomed Intrepidity, look'd round upon the Spectators, and said to the Executioners, *Come, Friends, begin your bloody Work, I am ready!* He was immediately stripp'd, ty'd to the Cross, first strangled, then broke, and his Body plac'd on a Wheel and covered as the Body of his Mother had been. The Criminals *Jeronymo de Attaide* and *Lewis de Tavora* were next Executed in the same manner, without saying a Word. After them the inferior Criminals suffered, in the Terms of their Sen-

Sentence ; but it was impossible to put them to Death with the same Decency : They seem'd all to have lost their Reason, by their preceeding Tortures, and they struggled and cried out so much that the Executioners dragg'd them to their Fate by Force. Next appeared old *Tavora* and the arch Criminal *Mascarenbas*, who were brought in an open Cart, together, to the Scaffold. They stared wildly at each other when they were first mounted in their fordid Vehicle (for none of the Criminals had been suffered to see or speak to each other during their Confinement) and old *Tavora* cry'd, *Heavens, what a close of Life!* *Mascarenbas* shrugg'd up his Shoulders, and the Tears trickled down his Cheeks. *Tavora* mounted first, and tho' scarce able to stand, his presence of Mind was so great, that he went to all the Bodies, one by one, and anxiously taking up every Cloth, beheld the Remains of all his pestilent Family. When he came to his youngest Son's maimed Carcase, he shuddered and shed some Tears, crying out, *My Son, my unhappy Son, is this the fruit of all my fond wishes!* He then knelt down and kiss'd his disfigured Face. Rising, he curiously examined the Instrument of Death and said to the Executioner, *Friend, don't increase my Pains, by any timidity of thine. I forgive thee.* Whilst they broke him, his loud shrieks invaded the Ears of all the Spectators. He received the *Coup de Grace* in about 12 Minutes and was no more. *Mascarenbas* heard his Shrieks and look'd up to him, once or twice, with Terror and Amazement painted in his Face. He did not utter one Word during the Time they were fixing him to the Cross, but groan'd incessantly. They were above an Hour dispatching him, and his infernal Yells still sound in my Ears. He was then placed upon a Wheel in the same Manner with the rest. Lastly, the abominable *Alvarez Ferreira*, was brought in a pitch'd Coat and fastened to a Stake, as was the Effigy of *Joseph Policarp*, upon which the Bodies being uncovered to his View, the whole Machine was set on Fire, and with all its Load soon reduced to Ashes, which were afterwards swept up and thrown into the River. The Houses of the Criminals were pulled down the same and the succeeding Day.

Thus, my Lord, I have informed you of every Thing relating to this horrid Plot and it's consequences hitherto ; but as we have now near 450 persons, of all Ranks, and many *Jesuits* in Custody, I fear we shall be forced to repeat the same Tragedy on some of the most culpable : So that you will perceive our Fatigues are not yet terminated. In my next I may give you an Account of further Discoveries and Executions, till which, believe me to be, with great Sincerity and Affection, my Lord,

Your Lordship's most Obedient,

Etc. *****

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